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In which, all the

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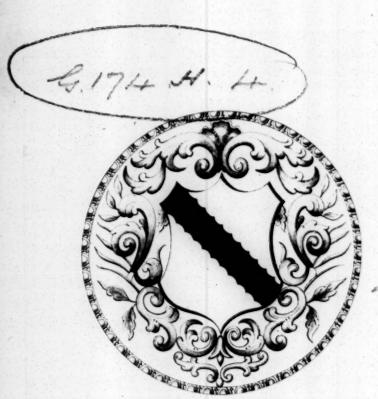
Relating either to

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By STEPHEN BLANCARD, M. D. and Physick-Professor at Middleburgh in Zeeland.

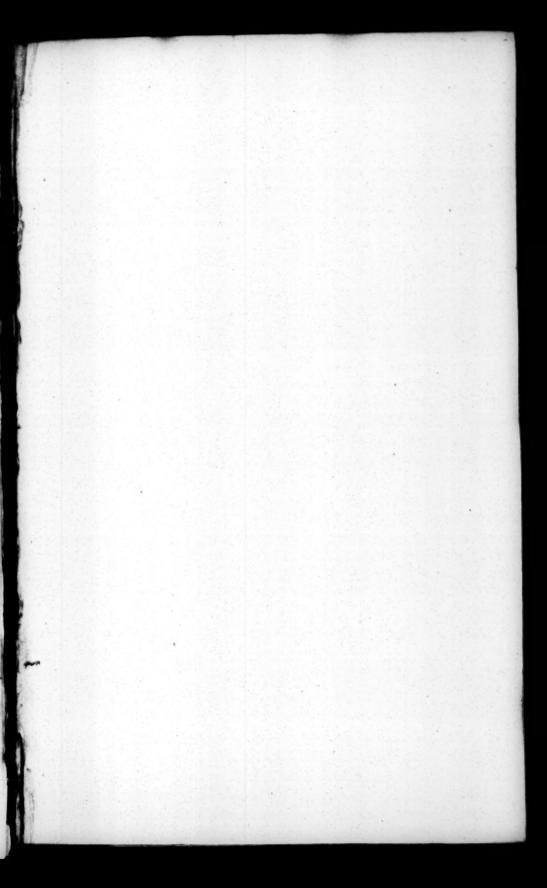
LONDON;

Printed by J. D. and are to be fold by Samuel Crouch in Popes-head-Alley, and John Gellibrand at the Golden-Ball in St. Paul's Church-yard, M.DC.LXXXIV.



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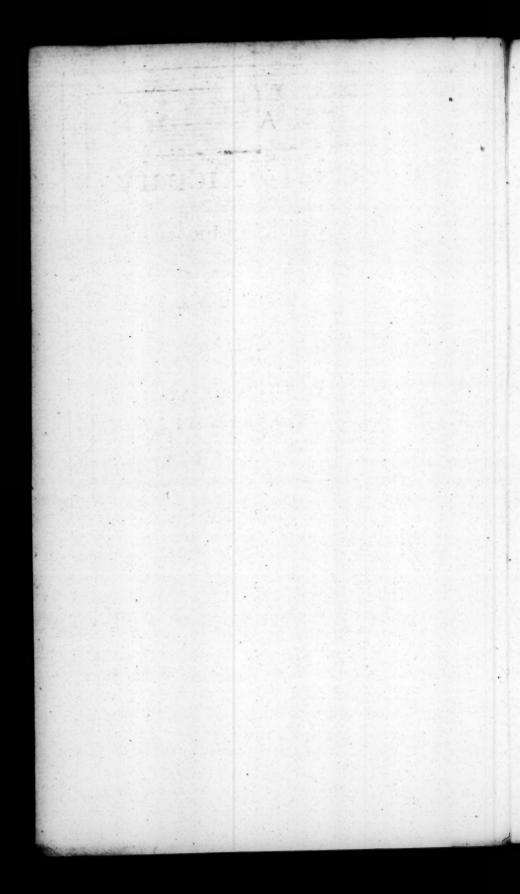
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TO

My Honoured Friend,

Mr. William Molins.

SIR,

Being very unwilling to be singular, as to send this Book into the World without either Epistle or Preface, would certainly be, I resolved from the time of my setting it to Press, A 2 to

to send it out with both; and had no sooner made that Resolution, but presently pitcht on a Patron under whom to shelter it. I now humbly dedicate it to your self; and beg of you to be live that I am in all sincerity,

Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

f. G.

Courteous Reader;

He ensuing Dictionary was compil'd in Latin, by the eminently Learned and Famous Physician, Dr. Stephen Blancard, now Phylick-Professor at Middleburgh in Zeeland; in which he hath taken that pains, and done it with such Accurateness, that the like has never yet been extant. The Authors he has consulted (and out of which he has made the following Dictionary) you have a Catalogue

talogue of, ensuing this Preface. But chiefly, and most of all, he has extracted the most useful of all the Terms in Anatomy, Pharmacy, Chirurgery, and Chymistry, out of ancient Authors, as Erotian, Galen, and others; and from the more modern, as Gorræus, Fœsius, Castellus, and others; out of whose Writings he has not omitted any one useful term in the whole art of Physick. I am certain, that things of this nature are extremely wanting, that fo the terms (in which all or the most part of Mankind has daily occasion to use) may not be

betalkt byrote; but may give a rational account of their discourse, than which, nothing is more rational or demonstrative than this of Phy-

fick.

That the Publick-Good has all along been drove at in this Affair, both by the Author and Bookseller, is very apparent, in that it might have made a Book of three times the price, and the matter spun out to a far greater bulk; but in things of this nature, the Buyer's Interest ought to be, and has been consulted.

Vale.

Two Books printed for Samuel Crouch.

BRitannia Languens, or a Discourse of Trade: Thewing the Grounds and Reasons of the Increase and Decay of Land-Rents, National-Wealth and Strength, with Application to the late and present State and Condition of England,

France, and the United Provinces.

The Purchafer's Patern, much enlarged. The First Part, shews the true Value of Lands or Houses, by Lease, or otherwise. VVhereunto are added many Rules for the valuing of the ruined Foundations in the City of London, and for the composing of Differences between Landlord and Tenant about re-building them. Alfo Rules and Tables for the valuing of all Party-VValls ; alfo Tables of Interest and Rebate, at 6 per Cent. The Second Part, thews the measuring of Land, Board, Timber, &c. correcting the falle ways used by many therein. Also the Art of Gauging, much enlarged; shewing not only the measuring of VVine, Beer and Ale Veffels, but also the gauging of all manner of Brewers Tuns; with Tables of the Excise of Beer and Ale. Also many other Rules and Tables of Weights and Meafures, Foreign and Domestick; Tables of Accounts, Expences, &c. By John Phillips.

There is now lately reprinted, these two Treatises of Dr. Wilkins, late Lord Bishop of Chester. The World in the Moon, and the Earth a Planet, with all the Schemes and Plates, new cut, and engraven. To be fold by John Gellibrand, at the Golden Ball in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

THE

Physical Dictionary

OF

STEPHEN BLANCARD.



Baptista, see Modiolus.

Abdomen, Which Juvenal calls sumen & equaliculus, is the lowermost Belly, containing the Liver, Spleen, Reins, Stomach, Intestines, Bladder, &c. The innermost part of it is begirt with a Membrane called the Perito-

næum, the foremost part is divided into the Epi gastrum, the right and lest Hypochondres and the Navel, and the lowermost Region or part is called Hypogastrium.

Ablactatio is when a Child of one or two years

of Age is weaned.

Abortus is the bearing of a Fætus before the Female have gone out its full time, which happens either through the abundance of nutritious juice, or defect or depravation of it; as likewise

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it may come by a fall, a blow, a fudden fright, diurities, &c.

Abscessus, see Apostema.

Abstemius is he who abstains from whatsoever meats and drinks his Physician has forbid him the use of.

Abstergentia are those things which consisting of rugged, hard, and sharp particles, do as it were shave and scour off all filth from the superficies, and the pores and passages of bodies, where they are frequently put into various fermentations from the spirits, and other elements lodged in those parts.

Acamatos fignifies the best constitution and figuration of humane body, as also one that takes no pains, and a person that is not tired with it.

Acantabolus is a Chyrurgeons Tool called Volsella, which is to take out Thorns, or any such prickly substance that shall chance to stick in the æ (ophagus or Gullet.

Acautha is the most backward protuberance of the Vertebres, called spina dorsi, as also the Thorn

of Trees or Plants.

Accessio, see Paroxismus. Accidens, see Symptoma.

Acetabulum is that cavity in the Huckle-bone which is appointed to receive the head of the thigh-bone within it: Also certain glandules in the Chorion are called Acetabula, concerning which see Cotyledones.

Achlys is a certain dark distemper of the eye; it is reckoned amongst the species of Amblyopia, or

dimness of fight.

Achor is a fort of a crusted Scab which makes an itching and stink on the surface of the head, and is occasioned by a serous, salt and sharp matter; the difference betwixt an Achor and Favus consists in this, that in Achors the holes or Cavities are small, and sometimes not visible; but in a Favus they are more large and conspicuous.

Achroi are men that have lost their colour, such as are melancholly persons, men of an ill habit of body, and they who are troubled with the Jaun;

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Acia Celli, the same that Fibila Chyrurgorum.

Acida dyspepsia, see dyspepsia.

Acidula, see Balanaum.

Acinesia is the immobility of the body, or of any part thereof, as in a Palsie, Apoplexy, swounding, &c.

Acini are small grains; whether they grow by themselves, as Elder-Berries; or shut up in a husk, as Grape-stones; nay, sometimes they are taken for the Grapes themselves.

Acmastica the same with Synochus.

Acme is the height of a disease: Many distempers have four Periods, the first is called arxis or the beginning, when the matter is but yet raw, as it were, and unripe; the second is arasaus the growth or increase, when the morbifick matter becomes a little digested and ripened; the third is armi, when 'tis fully and compleatly so; the sourth is rage is abated, and the Patient is judged beyond danger, for none die in the declension of a disease: This diversity of periods arises from the bloods imbibing of crude juices, which have their

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times

times of crudity, maturation, or ripening, defection, and volatility; and thus the case may be said to stand in Fevers and other distempers.

Acopum is a medicine which applied by fomentation, allays the sence of weariness, contracted by a too violent motion of the body, compounded of warming and mollifying ingredients.

Acosmia is an ill state of health, joined with the

loss of colour in the face.

Acoustica are medicines which help the hearing.

Acrasia is the excess or predominancy of

one quality above another in mixture.

Acrisia is when a distemper is in so uncertain and fluctuating a condition, that the Physitian can hardly pass a right Judgment upon it.

Acr. c'olum is a species of warts.

Acromium is the upper process, or increase of the shoulder-blade, or the top of the shoulder where the neck-bones are joined with the shoulder-blades.

Acromphalum is the middle of the Navel.

Acros is the height and vigor of diseases, as also it signifies the prominency of bones, the tops of fingers, and of plants.

Acrotes is the vigor, top, and extremity of any thing, as sulphureous and saline particles exalted and a upflures that is, brought to the most exalted

vigour their nature is capable of.

Actio is an Operation or Function, which men perform either by the body alone, or by both body and mind; and it is either animal, which depends upon the brain; or natural, which is owing to the Cerebellum.

Acutus morbus, an acute disease, is that which is over in a little time, but not without imminent danger; and it is either very acute, or most acute; the later is meant when the distemper is over in three or sour days; but the former is that which continues till the seventh day; or else a disease is called simply acute, when it lasts sourteen, or it may be twenty days; or lastly acute ex decidentia,

which lasts forty days at most.

Aden is a glandule, which is either conglobated as the glandules of the Mesentery of the Groin, and the Pinealis, whose office is to dispense the separated humor to the veins, or conglomerated, like a Cluster, as the salival glandules, the Pancreas, or Sweet-bread, &c. which convey their juice by their own proper channels into some notable cavities of the body; they are made up several little bladders, and sibres, or little hollow conduits disposed in a consused manner: Aden sometimes also signifies the same with bubo.

Adephagia is the greediness of children, who ever now and then fall to fresh feeding before their

former victuals are digested.

Adeps, or Pinguedo, fat is a similar part, made of earthy and sulphereous blood, white, soft, insensible, apt to preserve natural heat, and nourish the body in time of need: The eye lids, the lips, the yard, the Scrotum, or outward skin of the cods, the membranes of the testicles, the brain, the tendons, the nerves, the bones, &c. are destitute of fat by nature. Adeps and Pinguedo differ in this, that Adeps is a thicker, harder, and more earthly substance than Pinguedo, the fat which is particularly meant by Adeps, slows from the blood through B 2

peculiar vessels into little bags or bladders appropriate thereunto, as is plain from the observation of Malphighius.

Adiapneustia is a different perspiration through

the insensible pores of the body.

Adnata tunica is the common membrane of the eye, called Conjunctive; it springs from the skull, grows to the exterior part of the tunica cornea; and that the visible species may pass there, leaves a round cavitie forward, to which is annexed another tunic, without any particular name made up of the tendons of those muscles which move the eye; by reason of its whiteness 'tis cal-

led Albuginia.

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Aegilops, Angilops, and Anchylops, is a little swelling about the glandule of the eye called Carancula major, for the most part accompanied with an inflamation; Anchylops, and Aegilops are often used indifferently; yet some for distinction's sake say, that Anchylops is a swelling betwixt the greater corner of the eye, and the nose, not yet open; but that aegylops is a swelling betwixt the nose and angle of the eye, which if it be not seasonably opened, the bone underneath grows putrished; Aegilops is often taken for the Fistula lachrymalis; it signifies likewise a sort of grass that is destructive of Barley.

Acipathia is a passion of long continuance.

Aeromeli is Manna, or aerial honey; for in Calabria and other places the air is impregnated with feveral delicious particles which in the night time cleave to trees, leaves, or any other thing they meet with; and in the day time, are farther concocted and condensated by the heat of the Sun.

Aetas

Aetas is part of the duration of life, wherein from the continual action and fermentation of the blood and spirits, the temperature of humane bodies undergo a considerable and sensible change; and it is sixfold, Pueritia, childhood, which is reckoned to the fifth year of our age, is distinguished into the time before, at, and after breeding of teeth. 2. Adolescentia, Youth, reckoned to the eighteenth, and youth properly so called to the twenty fifth year. 3. Juventus, reckoned from the twenty fifth to the thirty fifth. 4. Virilis Atas, manhood, from the thirty fifth to the fistieth.

5. Senectus, old age, from fifty to sixty. 6. Decrepita Atas, decrepit age follows, which at last is all swallowed up in death.

Aetiologia is the cause or reason which is given of natural and preternatural contingencies in humane bodies; whence Aetilogica is part of Physick, which explains the causes of diseases and health.

Aetiologica, see Aetiologia.

Affectio Hypochondriaca; see Hypochondriacus affectus.

Affectus, the same with Pathema.

Agerazia is a growing old.

Agonia is fear and fadness of mind.

Agonia is barrenness, or impotence of the Womb, whereby the mans feed corrupts.

Agrippa is one who is born with his feet fore-

most.

Agrypnia fignifies watching, or a dreaming flumber which proceeds from a too great agitation, or attention of the animal spirits in the pores of the brain, whence it happens that the pores are not permitted to close and wet.

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Agrip

Agripnocoma, the same that Coma Vigil.

Agyrta is a Mountebank, one who vends his Empyrical Receits to the Rabble that furrounds him.

Aisthesis, or Sence, is either external, as seeing, hearing, smelling, tast, and touch; or internal, as the common sensory, (as tis usually called) the Fancy, the estimative faculty, and the memory; but two of them will serve the turn, the fancy and the memory; Aisthesis or sence, is a reception whereby motion from external objects being impressed upon the slender strings or sibres of the nerves, is communicated to the common sensory, or to the beginning of the medulla oblongata in the brain, by the mediation or continued motion of the animal spirits in the same nerves.

Aisterium is the common sensory: which Cartesius and others his Abettors make the glandula pinealis; but the common sensory ought rather to be placed where the Nerves of the external senses are terminated, which is not in the glandula pinealis, but (as the most ingenious Willis has demonstrated) about the beginning of the medulla oblongata (or top of the spinal marrow) in the

Corpus Striatum.

Alæ, fignifie the fides of the Nose; the little fins, as it were, of the nymphæ, or the lips of a Womans private parts; the upper part of the ear, the Arm-pits, and the process of the bone, Sphenoides.

Alantoides, see Allantoides.

Albaras nigra, see lepra Gracorum. Albaras al-

Albuginea oculi, is a white tunic of the Eye, which proceeds from the pericranium, grows to the tunica cornea, and leaves a hole forward for the opening of the Apple of the Eye: see tunica adnata.

Albuginea testis, is the membrane which im-

mediately involves the testicles.

Albugo oculi, is the fame with album oculi, the white of the Eye; it fignifies also a white speck in the tunica cornea, which proceeds either from humours, or a scar, or ulceration.

Album oculi, is that part of the Eye, where the tunica adnata, and the albuginea grows to the

tunica sclerotes.

Albumen oculi, or albugo, the same with album oculi.

Alcali, is all such Salt as is extracted from the ashes of any substance by a boiled lixivium, or Lie, proper for any thing liquid as well as solid. Tis said to borrow its name from the herb Kali, with whose Salt the Egyptians, as well as we, make glass.

Alchymia, is the same with Chymia.

Alcohol, is the purer substance of any thing separated from the impurer; it signifies also most subtil and refined dust; and sometimes a most highly rectified Spirit, in so much that if it be set on fire, it shall burn all away without any dregs or phlegm at the bottom.

Alcol, the same with Alcohol.

Alcool, the same that Alcohol.

Alembicus, or Alembicum, is a Chymical Inftrument used in Stilling. It has the shape of an helmet, concave within, and convex without; and towards the bottom is placed a beek or nose, about about a cubit long, by which the vapours defcend; if they be made without a nose, they are rather used in circulatory vessels; they are made of

Brass, Pewter, or Glass.

Alexipharmacum, is a medicine which expels poyfon, so that it shall not be hurtful to the Body; they are most commonly such things as attenuate the Blood, that it cannot be coagulated with Poyson in the Air, as Acids.

Alexiterium, is a remedy which preserves the

Body, that it take not Poyfon.

Algema, Pain, is a fad troublesome Sensation, impress'd upon the Brain from a smart Vexatious irritation of the Nerves; it arises from either a sensible or insensible solution of the Continuum.

Algematodes, the same with Algema. Albasef, the same with Hydroa.

Alkahest, fignifies an universal Menstruum or liquor, which resolves Bodies into their first matter, still preserving the virtues of their seeds and essential form: a thing of great same, if of equal virtue, which every one estimates according to his success in the Operation. Some take it for prepared Mercury, others for Tartar.

Aliformes processus, are the prominencies of the

Os Cuneiforme, from the fore part.

Alimentum, is a Body so convenient for, and adapt to the nature of an animal, that it may be digested by its heat and sermentation, and assimilated into its own nature; and it is either Meat or Drink. Upon the account of its different degrees, it is taken three ways by Hippocrates; one is for future nourishment, which passes from the Mouth into the Ventricle or stomach: another

that is the arterious Blood and animal Spirits. The third is true or proper nourishment, that which fastens to the parts, and at last is assimilated into their nature.

Alindesis, is an exercitation of the Body; wherein people first anointed with Oil, were wont afterwards to rowl themselves in the dust.

Alipasma, is a small dust, which mixt with Oil is used to be soaked into the Body to hinder

fweating.

Alitura, is the action of a live Body, whereby the perpetual wafte of Blood, Spirits, and fubstance, is as continually repaired by the accession of new nutritious juice; rightly prepared and fermentated, and then stuck upon the parts that are to be nourished.

Allantoides, is the urinary tunic, placed betwixt the Amnion and the Chorion, which by the Navel and Urachus, (or passage by which the Urine is conveyed from the Insant in the Womb), receives the urine that comes out of the Bladder. 'Tis called likewise Farciminalis, because that in many brutes 'tis of the shape of a gut-pudding; but in man and some other sew animals, it is round, and like the thin soft skin which wrappeth the Child in the Womb.

Allioticum, is a Medicine which by Fermentation and cleanfing alters and purifies the Blood; boiled up for the most part of the root of Sowthistle, Cichory, Fennel, Endive, Lettice, &c.

Allogotrophia, is a disproportionate nutrition, when one part of the Body is nourished dispropor-

tionately to another.

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Alopecia is a shedding of the Hair, occasioned by the Pox, or otherwise. So called from a Fox, and and, whose Urine is said to make places bald and barren for a year, as the Scholiast of Callimachus observes; or from a disease peculiar to a Fox. It is called likewise, opens from the figure, because that the parts smooth and destitute of Hair, look winding like a Serpent, in Greek opis. Its common to both these Distempers that the hair salls, of Areatem, by shedding, whence in general this Disease is called Area.

Alphus is described by Celsus, to be a Distemper wherein the white colour of the skin is somewhat rough, but not continued, like so many several drops: Sometimes it disperses it self wider, and with some intermissions. Alphus is likewise called morphæa; it disfers from Leuce, in that it

penetrates not fo deep.

Alterantia, the same with Alliotica.

Alteratio is a depuration, or a preparation and expurgation of the Blood by breathing a

Vein, or purging.

Alvearium is the cavity of the inward Ear, near the passage which conveys the sound, where that yellow and bitter excrementitious stuff is bred.

Alvi fluxus, the same with Diarrhaa.

Amalgamatio is the corrosion of metal by

Mercury.

Amaurosis is a dimness of sight, whether the object be placed near or at a distance; but so, that no external fault appear in the Eye, if you inspect it never so narrowly; the defect consists in the obstruction of the optick nerve; it is called also gutta serena.

Ambe

Ambe is a superficial jutting out of the Bones: also a Chyrurgeons Instrument with which difjointed Bones are set again.

Amblotica are Medicines which make abortive,

as are all diurericks.

Amblyopia is dulness of fight, which is fourfold; Myopia, Presbytia, Nyctalopia, and Amaurosis, of which in their proper place.

Ambonæ, the same with ambe.

Ambrosia is a solid Medicine, but prepared as grateful and pleasant as can be; it seems to take its name from the meat of the gods, because the gods eat Ambrosia, and drink Nestar.

Ambustio is a folution of the Continuum, caused by some external burning matter, which offends the inward thin skin always, oftentimes the outward thick skin, and sometimes also the muscles,

veins, arteries, nerves and tendons.

Amethodicum is that which is done without any methodical rational prescription, as your Em-

pyricks, or Quacks do.

Amma, or Bracherium, is a fort of a girdle, useful to those who are troubled with a Rupture in the Belly, wherewith the privy parts are closely connected with the Abdomen, the Ribs, and the Loins, lest the intestines should fall out. It seems to have took its name of Bracherium, from the girdles which are made for the Reins and Loins, which Isidorus calls the Amber Monkish Bracelet; it is called Brachile or Brachiale, tho it be not any girdle belonging to the Arms, but the Reins. Cassianus calls it rebrachiatorum, whence without doubt the Bracherium of the Chyrugeons had its rise; that girdle or swathe which they

use in Ruptures of the Belly.

minion is the membrane with which the fatus in the Womb is most immediately clad, which with the rest of the secundina, the chorion and alantois, is ejected after the birth; it is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It contains not only the fatus, but the nutritious humour, whence the fatus by the Mouth and Throat sucks its nourishment. It is outwardly clothed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated.

Amolyntum is a Medicine which will not de-

file the hands that touch it.

Amphemerinus is a Quotidian distemper.

Amphiblestroides, or the tunica retina of the Eve, is a foft, white, and flimy fubstance, which is fo named, because that being thrown in the water, it resembles a net. It shoots from the very center of the optick nerve; and expanding it felf over the vitreous humour, is extended as far as the ligament of the Eye-lids; this tunic, in that it is whitish and of a marrowy substance, feems to proceed from the very marrowy and fibrous substance of the optick nerve; so that it is as it were an expansion of nervous fibres, which are there gathered into one bundle, into a contexture made like a net; and indeed if the whole eye were taken for a flower which grows to the brain by the stalk, as I may call it, of the opticknerve, the tunica retina would be the very flower it felf, and the two former be only in the nature of a stem; They receive the sensible species within

within the bed of the eye much after the fame manner as a whited wall in a darkned chamber receives and represents the visible species which are intromitted through a little hole.

Amphibranchia are places about those glandules in the jaws which moisten the Aspera Arteria, Sto-

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Amphidaum is the top of the mouth of the

Womb, like the lips of a cupping-glass.

Amphismela is an anatomical instrument, useful in the diffection of bodies.

Amulatum is the same with Periamma.

Amygdala, the same with Antias and Paristbmia.

Amigdalatum is an artificial milk, or an emul-

fion made of almonds, and other things.

Ana is an equal portion of different ingredients in the same receir.

Anabasis is the increase of diseases.

Anabatica, fee Synochus.

Anabrochismus is when any thing superfluous and corrupted is taken up by the letting down of a band fit for thar purpose; it is likewise a way of drawing out the inverted prickling hairs of the eye-lids, by the help of a thread of fine filk in the eye of a needle; which when you have doubled, you put the hair through, and draw it out.

Anabrofis is a confuming or wast of any part of

the body by sharp humours.

Anacatharsis is a medicine that discharges nature by some of the upper parts; as any thing that provokes to vomit, to fneezing, to falivation, Oc.

Anacollema, is a fort of ointment, or dry medicine, either applied to the forehead and nostrils to stop bleeding; it signifies likewise a medicine that will breed slesh, and conglutinate the parts.

Anadiplosis is a frequent reduplication of Fe-

vers.

Anadosis is whatsoever tends upward in the body, as the distribution of Chyle, or a Vomit.

Anaisthesia in desect of sensation, as in paraly-

tick and blafted persons.

Analeptica are medicines which cherish and renew the strength; it signifies also a part of Hygieina, or art of preserving health, whereby weak persons are recovered.

Analgefia fignifies indolency, or absence of pain

and grief.

Analogia, see Analogismus.

Analogismus is a comparison and perception of

causes that help by likeness.

Analysis is the reduction of a body into its first principles; also it is an Anatomical demonstration of the parts of mans body, which is performed by insisting upon the parts severally.

Anamnestica are medicines which reftore the

memory, as all spirituous things do.

Anaplerosis is part of Chyrurgery, whereby that which either Nature has denied, or has by chance decayed, is restored by art.

Anarrhopus is the same with Anodosis.

Analarcha is a white, foft, yielding tumor of the whole outward body, or of some of its parts, which dints in by compressing the sless; it is caused by the blood upon a double account; first, when it does not rightly sanguiste, or assimilate the the Chyle; and again, when it is not rightly accended in the Lungs. The blood thus perverted, pours forth the Serum at the extremities of the Arteries in greater quantity than it can receive and reduce by the Veins and Lympheducts, or expel by the Veins and Pores, and other passages that send it forth. If the humours be too viscous, it is called Leucophlegmatia.

Anastoichiasis is a Chymical resolution of bo-

dies.

Anastomasis is an effluxion of the Blood, the Lympha or Chyle, at the meeting of Vessels that close not narrowly. It is also taken for the mutual opening of Veins and Arteries into one another, as some long ago dream't, though they were awake; for this were to offer violence to the Laws of Circulation: yet it is not impossible neither, since Veins open into Veins, and Arteries into Arteries; as is plain in the Spermatick Vessels; the Plexus Choroides, rete mirabile, &c.

Anastomotica are Medicines which open the Pores and Passages, as Purgatives, Sudoriferous

things, and Diuretics.

Anatasis is the extention of the Body towards the upper parts.

Anatica portio, See ana.

Anatomia is a near Diffection of an Animal, especially Man, whereby the Parts are severally discovered and explained, for the use of Physick and Natural Philosophy.

Anatomicus is a Physitian that is skilful in Dis-

fections.

Anatripsis is a bruising or Comminution of the Stone, or a Bone.

Anchoralis

Anchoralis processus, See Ancyroides.

Anchyle is a contraction of a Joynt, or the back part of the Knee.

Anchylops, the same that Aegilops.

Ancon, or the top of the Elbow, is strictly taken for the backward and greater shooting forth of that Bone of the Cubit which is called *Ulna*.

Anconaus, See in Ancon.

Ancyle is the contraction of the Ham. See

Anchyle.

Ancyloblepharum is the growing of the Eye-lid to the tunica cornea, or to the Albuginea, or when as it sometimes happens, both the Eye lids grow together: this concretion sometimes happens before the delivery of a Child, and then 'tis the fault of the Birth.

Ancyloglessum is when the little string under the Tongue is too straitly tied, which causes difficulty

of utterance.

Ancyroides is the shooting forth of the Shoulderbone like a beek, which is called Coracoides, An-

choralis, and Cornicularis.

Androgynus, or an Hermaphrodite, is one who hath both Man and Womans Members: also one who has had his Members cut out; also Esseminate.

Aneurisma is a dilatation or bursting of the Arteries, always beating, and swelling sometimes to the bigness of an Egg, which yields, if you com-

press it, but recoils presently.

Angina is an Inflamation of the Jaws or Throat, attended with a continual Fever, and a difficulty of respiration and swallowing: and it is two-fold; either Spuria or Exquisita, a bastard or a true

Squincie:

Squincie: the later is again four-fold, Synanche, Parasynanche, Cynanche, and Parachynanche: of all which in their proper place.

Anbelatio, See Afthma.

Ani procidentia, See Procidentia ani.

Animalis facultas, the Animal Faculty, is an Action whereby a man exercises Sense, Motion, and the principle functions of the Mind, which are three, Imagination, Ratiocination, and Memory.

'Are purgare, to discharge upwards, as in a Vomit, Ge. opposite whereunto is Kale purgare, to

do it downwards.

Anodynum is a Medicine that allays Pain.

Anaa is Madness, or an extinction of the Ima-

gination and Judgment.

Anomeomeres is the same with Heterogeneus; or that which consists of several and different Particles.

Anorexia is a loathing of Meat, arifing from

an ill disposition of the Stomach.

Antagonista is the opposite Situation of Muscles, as may be seen betwixt the Adductor and Abductor, that which contracts and expands the Arm.

Antarthriticum is a Medicine against the Gout.

Antasthmatica are Medicines proper for Asthmatic people.

Antecedens causa, See Proegumena.

Antecedentia signa, Antecedent Signs are such as are observed before a Disease, as an ill disposition of the Pancreatic Juice, or the Bile, is an Antecedent cause to infinite Diseases.

Antemetica are fuch things as hinder Vomiting too much.

Antendaxis is a Countre-indication, or a contradictory indication, which forbids that to be used which the former indication suggested as proper: as for instance, abundance of ill juice in blood requires Evacuation; but then again the weakness of the Patient may forbid it.

Antepileptica are Medicines against the Falling-

fickness.

Anthelia is the Protuberance of the Ear, or

the inward brink of the outward Ear.

Antherum is anything that's florid in our Bodies. Anthera are also the tops in the middle of Flowers, which lean upon little hairy threads.

Anthracosis oculi is a scalie corrosive Ulcer of the Eye, attended with a Defluxion and sear of the whole Body, especially about the Eyes. The Cause is now and then an Inflamation of the Eye

from a Malignant Fever.

Anthrax, Carbo, Pruna, or Carbunculus, is defined to be a Tumer that arises in several places, surrounded with hot siery and most sharp Pimples, accompanied with acute Pain, but without ever being suppurated; and when it spreads it self farther, it burns the Flesh, throws off lobes of it when it is rotten, and leaves an Ulcer behind it, as if it had been burnt in with an Iron.

Anthypnotica are Medicines which hinder Sleep.
Anthyfterica are Medicines good against the

Fits of the Mother.

Antias, in the Plural Antiades, Tonfillæ, Glandules of the Neck, which Chyrurgeons commonly call Almonds, which they do not too much refemble neither. They are two Glandules, which in reality make but up one Body, placed at the fides

fides of the Epiglottis, or cover of the Windpipe; its substance is similar, and made like separate Grains, just like Honey or Oyl, hardned with cold; but that they stick closer together, as if they were joyned by a Membrane; 'tis of somewhat a yellowish Colour, and soft; it has on each side one common large oval hollow passage which opens into the Mouth within the skirt, whereof it contains two somewhat big, and several less Cavities. Its use is to collect the shorty viscous Matter, and to moisten the adjacent parts therewith. It signifies also, the Instantations of these parts. See Paristomia.

Antiballomena are Medicines of a like strength, which are now and then used in the defect of one another: Apothecaries call them guid pro quo.

Anticardium is a cavity in the Breast above the

region or place of the Heart.

Anticnemium is the former part of the Leg.
Antidotum is a Medicine against deadly Poyfon.

Antinephritica are Medicines which Cure the

Distempers of the Reins.

Antipathia is a Contrariety and Repugnancy in the Body, or in Medicines: also a loathing and abhorrence of any thing without a manifest cause.

Antiperistasis is the surrounding of the Air, as in Hay that is cocked and made up into Ricks too moist. Hippocrates the first great Author of Physick, says in his Aphorisms, That Bodies are hotter in Winter, and colder in Summer. I interpret it thus, That this does not come onely from the Antiperistasis of the Air, but from the Nitre with C 3 which

which the Air in Winter-time is impregnated; especially, when the North-Wind blows; so that when we come to breathe, the Sulphureous Blood is more sermentated and inflamed in the Lungs.

Antipharmacum is a Remedy against Poyson;

or a Remedy against any other Disease.

Antipleuriticum fignifies any Remedy against a

Plei rifie.

Antipyreuticum, or antipureticum, is a Medicine that temperates and allays too much heat in Fewers, as any acides do.

Antiqui morbi, old Diseases, are such as from the fourth day continue often many Years, and there-

fore they are called also inveterate.

Antipasis is a revulsion of a Disease; that is, when Humours which slow into some one part, are turned into another by the opening of a Vein in a remote part.

Antispasmodicum is a Medicine that hinders

contractions.

Antispasticum is a Medicine that diverts Distempers to other parts.

Antitalis is an opposite placing of parts in the

Body, as the Liver, and the Spleen.

Antrum buccino um, the same with Cochlea.

Anus is the extremity of the intestinum rectum; it consists of Three Muscles, two called levatores, which distend and open it in time of necessity; and one called Sphineter, which shuts it, and keeps it so. It is also a cavity in the Brain, which arises from the contact of sour Truncs of the Spinal Marrow; also the Skin which goes over the Navel, which when wrinkled, are a sign of old Age.

Aorta,

Aorta, or the great Arterie, is a Vessel which proceeds from the lest Ventricle of the Heart, consisting of four Tunics, a Nerveous, Glandulous, Muscular, and Membrancous, or Internal one; it beats continually, and distributes Blood into the whole Body for nourishment. The branches which creep from the Heart to the Brain, are called Carotites: those which run laterally towards the Arms, are called Humeraris: as the Trunc of it discends, the Branches extend themselves towards the Bowels: and going further on to the Thighs and Feet, it ends.

Apagma is the thrusting of a Bone or other

part out of its proper place.

Apanthismus is the Obliteration of a part in the Body, so that it can be no more found; as it often happens to a little Arterious Pipe about the Heart.

Apathia is an utter want of Passions.

Apepsia is when the Stomach has no Concoction.

'Arena' oumala are Crude Wheals or Knobs

in the Body, not yet ripe.

Aperientia, opening things, are those which confishing of sharp, small Particles, penetrate the Body profoundly, and by attenuating and expelling the more crass and gross, open the Pores and Passages of the Body and its Vessels.

Aperistatos is a hollow Ulcer.

Apharesis is a part of Chyrurgery so called; which teaches to take away superfluities.

Aphonia is want of Voice.

Aphrodisius morbus, the same with Lues Venerea.

C4 Aphtha

Aphtha are Wheals or Pimples about the Internal parts of the Mouth; as also about the Ventricle and Guts, which when they come to be ripe, fall off by piece-meal, and are often accompanied with a Fewer in those of riper Years. In new-born Children, I believe it arises from some Impurities which the Mass of Blood contracts in the Mothers Womb; for the Blood for want of Eventilation there, being more impure, prefently after the birth of the Fætus begins to flourish and refine. Celsus's Aphtha are otherwise described; but, says He, There are extream dangerous Ulcers in Children, which the Greeks call Appeas, for they often kill them. There is not the fame danger in Men and Women. These Ulcers begin in the Gums, then by little and little spread over the Palate and the whole Mouth; and then at last descend to the Epiglottis, or cover of the Wind pipe, and the upper part of the Throat, which being once infected, the Child hardly recovers.

Anna is a suppression of Respiration, either

wholly, or at least to Sense.

Apochylisma, called Succago, Robub, and Rob, is the boiling and thickning of any juice with Sugar and Honey, into a kind of a hard consistence.

Apocope is the cutting off of a part.

Apocrusticum is any thing that helps by vertue of binding and repelling.

Apodacryticum is a Medicine that provokes

Tears.

Apolepsis is the interception of Blood and Animal Spirits.

Apomeli, is Oxymel, or a Decoction of Honey and Vinegar.

Aponeu-

Aponeurosis is the end, tail, or string of Muscles; it is called also a Tendon. Chyrurgeons take it falsly for a Nerve.

Aposlegmatica, See Apophlegmatismus.

Apoflegmatismus, Commansum, some Physicians call it in Barbarous Language Masticatorium; it is a Medicine which being kept in the Mouth, and often also chewed, draws forth Pituitous Humors, which are excited at the Mouth, made of the Root of bastard Pellitory, Salt, Holly, Mastich, Wax, &c. when it is used in this solid Form, it is called Masticatorium: it is used also in a Liquid Form, and is of the Nature of a Gargarism, made up of Cephalics, and attenuating Ingredients, boiled and prepared.

Apophthora is an Abortion, or the Birth of a

Fætus before its due time.

Apophysis, Probole, Echphysis, Processus, Productio, Projectura, & Protuberantia, is a part of a Bone that is not contiguous, as an Epiphysis is, but continuous with the Bone, and stretching it self beyond a plain surface.

Apoplecta is the Jugular Vein, which the Ancients falfly called, the Soporalis, or Sleepy Vein.

Apoplexia, Attonitus stupor, Sideratio, and Morbus attonitus, is a profound Sleep, wherein the Patient being vehemently shaken, tossed, and pricked, yet perceives nothing, nor affords any sign of Action; accompanied with a difficulty of Respiration for the most part, and sometimes with none at all: it arises frequently from viscous Blood, which obstructs the least Pores of the Brain: or from Blood Extravasated about the Basis of the Brain, which oppresses and straitens the Carotidal Arteries, or the Brain.

Aporrhoæ are Vapours, and Sulphureous Effluviums which exhale through the pores of the body, and other breathing holes.

Apolitia is a loathing of Meat.

Apospasma is when the unity of Organical compounded parts is dissolved, and those things which were of disserent natures, yet naturally compacted together, are disjoyned by the Rupture of those Ligaments, and little Fibrous Threads or Filments which held them together: as when the Skin is separated from a Membrane, a Membrane from a Muscle, one Muscle from another; and in short, any one part from another, which naturally adhered to it.

Apostasis, see Apostema.

Apostema, which Pliny calls Apostasis, Hippocrates Metastasis, and Celsus, Abscessius; is an Exulceration lest after a Crisis: but Apostasis, and Metastasis sometimes differ in this, That the former is meant of an Acurate Crisis, the later of the translation of a Disease from one part to another.

Aposurma is a shaving away of the Skin, or Bone.

Apotherapia is a Cure, or Remedy: also an Exercitation, which both Purges the Excrements, and secures from Weariness.

Apothermus, the same with Apochilysma.

Apozema, the Apothecaries call it a Decoction, is a Decoction of Roots, Woods, Barks, Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, &c. which is boiled down commonly to Twelve, Fifteen, or Twenty Ounces. It is either Purging, Loofning, Altering, or Drying, Cephalic (for the Head) Stomachic, Diuretic,

retic, Splenetic, or Hepatic, (good for the Liver.) Appetitus alimentarius, or Hunger, is a certain Constitution of the Phansie, arising from the Motion of a Nerve of the par vagum, and the Intercostal, which for want of Nourishment, is moved inordinately in the Stomach; whereby we are impell'd for Animal Spirits, to those Motions of our Members which are most conducive to the procuring of Nourishment. It is occasioned in as much as the Animal Spirits being any way excited about the middle of the Brain, shoot thence towards the body of the Nerves: or it may be thus defin'd, appetitus alimentarius is an incitement to feek Nourishment, proceeding from an acid Humor which arises from a ferment in the Stomach, with which the Nerves being vellicated, they communicate the sense of want of Nourishment to the Brain; which want, the Brain naturally judges ought to be supplied.

Apsychia is a Deliquium of the Mind.

Aprystus is want of Spittle, so that a Man can-

not spit.

Apyrexia is an intermission, or cooling of Fevers: the cause of it is, that all the Morbisic Matter is spent in one Fit, and it intermits till new come, and begin to swell and ferment as the other.

Aqua distillata, distilled Water, is such as is drawn out by Distilling, consisting of Watery and

Spirituous Parts, but more of Watery.

Aqua inter cutim, Water betwixt the Skin; the same with Anasarca.

Aqualiculus, or the lowest part of the Belly; the same with Hypogastrium.

Aquæus humor, the Watery Humor, see Humores Oculi.

Arachnoides is the Cristalyne tunic of the Eye; fo called from its likeness to a Spiders Web.

Araotica, see Rarefacientia.

Aranea tunica, or Cristalyna, is that which surrounds the Cristalyne humour, by reason of its light thin contexture, like the workmanship of a

Spider, it has the name of Aranea.

Arcanum Theophrasto is the Quintessence of a thing most highly exalted, or, as He says, it is the vertue of a thing Refined by a thousand Exaltations. He boasts of sour Arcana especially; 1. The Arcanum of the First Matter. 2. Of the Philosophers Stone. 3. Of the Mercury of Life. 4. Of Tincture. Others call it an Extract specially so called.

Arche is the beginning of a Disease.

Archeus is the highest, and exalted, and invisible Spirit, which is separated from Bodies, is Exalted and Ascends, an hidden Vertue of Nature common to all things; an Artist, a Physitian. Also Archiatios, or the Chief Physitian of Nature, which distributes to every thing, and to every Member its peculiar Archeus occultly by the Air. Also Archeus the first in Nature, is a most occult quality, which produces all things from Iliastes, being onely immediately sustained by the Divine Vertue it self.

Arcuatus Morbus, see Icterus.

Ardentes febres, burning Fewers, are those which are accompanied with a great Heat and Thirst, by reason of a too high Exaltation of the Sulphur; as in that called causus, and lipiria.

Ardor is a very intense acute Heat raised in our Bodies by a too high Exaltation of Sulphur or Spirits.

Ardor ventriculi, that which we call Heartburning, burning, is a particular fort of Pain in the Stomach which at the same time molests the whole Gullet; some call it a Fervent Heat of the Stomach; some an Ebullition, and a boiling bubling heat of the Stomach; when a certain stery Pain is selt in the Ventricle, and the Throat, as if it burnt; it happens often to people that are in good Health enough, and that either Feeding or Fasting; especially when they belch, as if there were a siery sort of Blast closely pent up, and which could not break out. Yet it happens sometimes in Fevers too. It is caused by a certain effervescence of little, very sharp bileous particles, with Sulphureous, whence is perceived that Ebullition, or bubling heat of the Stomach.

Area; Celsus reckons two forts of Areas. This is common to both of them, that the uppermost little Skin being decayed, the hairs are first lessen'd, and then fall off: and if the place be beat, it fends forth a liquid matter of an ill favor; both of them foread in some swiftly, in others slowly; that is the worst that makes the Skin thick, fattish, and perfectly bald: That which is called anomenia dilates it felf in any shape, it happens both in the Head, and in the Beard; the former is called, ilages from its resembling a Serpent, it begins at the hinder part of the Head, exceeds not the breadth of two fingers, spreads it self towards the Ears in two branches, in fome to the Fore-head. till they both joyn in the fore part of the Head: the one Distemper is incident to any Age; the other common to Infants. The former is scarce ever cured, the later often ends of his own accord. Arena, Gravel, is a thing bred in the body of a great deal of Salt and Earth, which often grows

up into a Stone.

Argemon is a little Ulcer of the Eye in that circle of it which is called Iris, comprehending part of the white and black.

Arilli, the same with acini.

Aroma is any Odoriferous Spice, as Cloves, Cinnamon, Galangal, &c.

Arquatus, the same with Icterus.

Arteria trachea, or Aspera, the Wind-pipe, is a Cartilaginous Vessel implanted in the Lungs, and consisting of various rings and parts: the fore-part of it is full of ligaments, and depressed for the better passing of the Gullet; its upper part is called Larynx, and the lower Bronchius: its use is for the Voice and taking in breath.

Arteria aorta, or magna, the great Arterie, is a Vessel that beats continually, fastned to the lest Ventricle of the Heart: it consists of four tunics, and receives the Blood in the Lungs, which is sent from the Heart, and Elaborated by the Nitre in the Air, and disfinses it through the whole Body

for its Nourishment.

Arteria caliaca, see caliaca arteria.

Arteriaca, see Arteria.

Arteriotomia is an Artificial opening of an Arterie, for the Letting of Blood in an inveterate Head-ach, Madness, Falling-sickness, Pain and Inflamation in the Eyes and Ears. The Section is made in the Fore-head, Temples, or behind the Ears: the manner of it is thus, After the ligatures made in the Arms or Neck, the Arterie is cut just as a Vein is, and when the blood is Emitted, you apply a very Astringent Plaister, with

a Leaden Plate, to the Orifice, and then fwathe it well; the Cure is performed in Seven or Nine days time.

Arthritica, fee in Arthritis,

Arthritis, or Morbus articularis, the Gout, exercises its Tyranny about two or three, or more Joynts; and it is defined to be a pain about the Joynts, proceeding from an effervescence of the Nervous Acid Juice, with the fixed Saline Particles of the Blood, whence the Nerves, Tendons, Ligaments, the thin Membranes about the Bones, are contracted, and miserably Tormented; whence proceeds Swellings, Redness, hard sandy concretions in several parts of the Body, and other symptoms that accompany it. It is fourfold, Chiragia, the Gout in the Hands; Ischias, in or about that Bone which is connected to the Os Ilium: Gonagra, in the Knees; and Podagra, in the Feet,

almost an incurable Distemper.

Arthritis vaga, a Wandering Gout, is a Disease in the Joynts that creates pain sometimes in one Limb, sometimes in another. It proceeds from a double cause. We may suppose in this Disease a great many heaps, as it were, of fixed Salt thrust out from the Mass of the Blood, to be placed like so many Nests here and there about the Limbs and Joynts, which being treasured up in everal distinct Cells, or Repositories, like the Spawn of Fish, or the Seed of Women; the lower recrements of the Nervous Juice comes afterwards, like the Man's Seed, and Impregnates them; and hence from the mutual Effervescence of these two, the Membranes and Nervous Fibers being vellicated and contracted cause an extraordinary quick and acute Pain. It

is called vaga, wandring, because 'tis not constant to one and the same place, as the true Gout is.

Arthrodia is the joyning of Bones, when the cavity that receives the Bone is in the Surface, and the little head or top of the Bone that is received, is depressed: as in the lower Jaw-bone, with the Bone of the Temples.

Arthon is a Joynt, or Connexion of Bones, proper for the performing of Motion. Articuli are

fometimes the Knuckles of the Fingers.

Anthropologia is the Doctrine of Man: which Batholine distinguishes into two parts: Anatomie, which Treats of the Bodie and its Parts; and Psucologie, which Treats of the Soul.

Arthrosis, the same that Articulatio. Articularis morbus, see Arthritis.

Articulatio is a Conjunction of Limbs for the performing of Motion: and it is twofold, Diarthrofis, or a more loose Articulation: and Synarthrofis, or a closer.

Articulus, sce Arthron.

Artus are Members growing to Cavities in

the body, and diffinguished by Joynts.

Arytænoides are two Cartilages, which with others make up the top of the Larynx; it is taken also for certain Muscles of the Larynx.

Arythmus is a Pulse lost to sense.

Ass, or Assis, is the least piece of Money that's

Currant, and in Weight a Pound.

Asaphia is a lowness of Voice, which proceeds from a loose or ill constitution or contemporation of the Organs.

Ascaris,

Ascaris, or Ascarides, are little worms which breed in the Intestinum rectum, and then tickle and trouble it. They are bred of some Excrements which flay longer than they ought, and there

putrefie.

Ascites is a Dropsie or swelling of the Abdomen, and confequently of the Scrotum, Thighs, and Feet; proceeding from a Serous, and fometimes Lymphatic or Chylous Matter, like the washing of flesh, collected in the cavity of those parts.

Afef, the same with Hydrea.

Asema is a Crisis beyond hope, happening without any previous indication by figns.

Afitia is a loathing of Meat.

Afodes, fee Affodes.

Aspera Arteria, or Trachea, is an Oblong Pipes confifting of various Cartilages and Membranes, which begin at the Throat, or lower part of the Jaws, lies upon the Guilet, descends into the Lungs, and is difperfed by manifold Ramifications or Branches through their whole fubstance : the upper part is called Larynx, and the lower Bronchus, to which Malpighius adds a third, or lowest, called by him Vesicular: It is subservient to Speech and Respiration.

Asphyxia is a pulse that is sensibly decayed.

Allodes fignifies a continual Fever, wherein the outward parts are moderately warm, but with a great heat within, an infatiable drought, perpetual toffing, watching, and raving.

Afthma is a frequent respiration, joyned with an hiffing, a found, and a cough, especially in the Night-time. The causes thereof are a sharp and fcorbutic blood, which too much vellicates

the Organs of respiration, and puts them into a meer convulsive motion, whereby the Lungs are pust up, and the Circulation of the Blood is hindred, whence suffocations, swounds, and coughs easily proceed.

Astragalus is the first and most principal Bone, which together with other little bones in the Foot, make up that little part of the Foot which immediately succeedeth the Leg in Beasts, called the

Pastern.

Astringentia, binding things, are those which with the thickness and figure of their Particles, force and bind together the parts of the body.

Astrologia is a reasoning about the Vertues of the Stars; not so necessary to Physicians, as the

Ancients imagined.

Astronomia is a naming of the Stars, or a knowledge of the laws and rules of Stars and Constellations; or a knowledge concerning, or about the Stars.

Ataxia is a confounding of Critical Days.

Atecnia, the same with Agonia.

Atheroma is a tumor contained within its own coat, arising from a pappy humour, without pain, not easily yielding to the Fingers, nor leaving any dint after 'tis compressed.

Athymia is a Defection or Anxiety of Mind.

Atlas is the first Vertebre under the Head; so called, because it seems to hold up the Head; it wants Marrow.

Aumus is a Body fo small, that it is not capable of being divided into lesser parts, as are the Elementary Particles of Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water, and Earth.

Atonia

Atonia is a faintness, infirmity, defect of strengths.

Atra Bilis is a sulphureous, and faline, earthy;
adust and black blood, which is bred in the boady, and gathered in the Spleen; for there it is
volatilized, and exalted into a ferment fit to mix
with the blood.

Atretus is one whose Fundament or privy

parts are not perforated.

Atrophia, or Tabes, is when the whole body, of any one part of it is not nourished but gradually withers and decays away. Tabes is often taken only for an Ulcer in the Lungs, whereby the whole body by little and little perishes and decays.

Atta, says Festus, is one who by reason of the tenderness of, or other defects in his Feet, touches

the ground, rather than treads it.

Attenuantia, or incidentia, are those things which opening the Pores with their acute Particles, cut the thick and viscous humours in the body.

Attonitus morbus, the same with an apoplexy;

Celsus takes it for Blasting.

Attrahentia, drawing things, are those which opening the Pores with their little Particles, and dilating the humours, and expelling them, where their resistance is weaker, not onely swell the parts, and make them red; but by driving more vapours and humours out of the Skin and Flesh than can make their way through a thick inner Skin, gather them under it, and swell it into little bladders.

Auctio is Nutrition, whereby more is restored than was lost.

Auditus, Hearing, is a Sense wherein sounds from the various trembling Motion of the circum

communicated to the common fenfory by the auditory Ne ve, and are there felt and perceived.

Aurmentum Febricum, or incrementum, is a computation from what time the heat of a continual Fever has seised upon the whole Mass of Blood, till it hath arrived at the height.

Aureus is a fort of Weight amongst the Arabians, of a Dram, and a Seventh part; the same

with Denarius.

Auricula infima, the same with Lobus auris.

Auricula cordis, Ear of the Heart; there are two of them, the right and the left; the right receives the blood from the vena cava, or great Vein, which is carried into the right Ventricle, and then enters the Lungs: the left is that which receives the blood rightly prepared and fermented by the Nitrous Air from the Lungs, that it may be discharged by the left Ventricle into the great Arterie, and thence be distributed into every part of the body.

Aurigo, the fame with Isterus.

Auris, the Ear, is the Organ of hearing, which is either External, whose upper part is called Pinna, or Ala; and the under Lobus, the Lobe, or Auricula infima, the lowest part of the Ear: its External circumference is called Helix; the Internal, Anthelix, or internal; in which you may consider the Drum, the sour little Bones, with the little Muscles, the Concha, or Hollowness, the Foramen Ovale, the Oval hole, the Labyrinth.

Automatos is that which moves of its own accord, as the Motion of the Heart, the digestions

and fermentations of the bowels.

Autopyros is bread made of whole Grains, without any bran taken from it, or added to it. This fort of bread is preferr'd before any other, because the Bran is cleanling.

Auxilium, or remedium, is whatfoever is good against a Disease by a contrary vertue; and it is three-fold, Diet, Medicine, and Chyrurgery.

Axilla is the Arm-pit, hairy in adult people.

Axioma is a proposition built upon the Authority of Hippocrates, or Galen; but of little validity, now that Physick is built upon Reason and Experience.

Axis is the third Vertebre from the Scull.

Axungia is the fat or tallow of an Hog.

Azoth fometimes fignifies the Mercury of any Metallic body, fometimes an Universal Remedy, as 'tis thought, made of Mercury, and prepared with Gold and Silver; a few years ago, it was famous amongst the Vulgar, and Persons of Quality too; of different colour, according to the diversity of the preparation, which was often too troublesome, whence it begun to decrease both in price and repute.

Azygos is a famous Vein about the Heart, called fine pari, or jugo, which reaches to the Vertebres, and proceeds from the Vena Cava, the great hal-

low Vein.

Azymus is unleavened, unwholesome Bread.

B.

Balanaum, or Balneum, is properly a washing

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Of

of the whole Body; yet it is sometimes taken for a washing of the lower parts only, which they commonly call Nisessus, and semicupia; and it is either dry, or moist; the dry are prepared of Ashes, common Salt, Sand, filed Steel, &c. the moist are either vaporous or watery. The former are made of the boiling of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Vapour whereof is all that's taken. The watery, are either artificial, which are made of Physical Decoctions; or Natural, which are called Thermae Bathes, whose Waters are either Aluminous, Ironish, Copperish, Nitrous, Sulphureous, Bituminous, Vitriolie, &c. all which Waters are called Acidulae.

Balanus, or glans, is the Nut of the Yard, covered with the Fore-skin; also the Clitoris of a Woman. Also all Fruits and Roots that have round Heads, as a Walnut; also an Acorn, an

earth-Chefnut: also a Suppository.

Balneum, the same with Balaneum.

Balsamus, or balsamum; the Word Balsame is used very differently in the Shops. 1. It signifies a certain fort of Persume, of somewhat a thick Consistence, like an Ointment; and this is its most usual signification; as for instance, Balsame of Roses, Apoplectic, and the like. 2. There are a sort of Liquors distilled from Gum, and resinous Substances, with spirit of Wine, which are anointed outwardly, and these are called Balsams too; as Nervous Balsame, Sciatic, &c. 3. It signifies a Liquor that is anointed into the Body, thicker than Oyl, and more Liquid than an Ointment. 4. Salt things funded and melted, are called Balsame, as the Balsame of Salt of Jewels. 5. There are a fort

fort of particular preparations called Balsams, as the balsam of Sulphur, &c. 6. and Lastly, some Gums of Trees are called Balsams.

Bamma is a Tincture, or a Liquor, wherein any thing is tinged or moittned, as bread fopt in broth.

Barycoja is heaviness of hearing,

Basilareos, see basis.

Basilica is the inner Vein of the Arm, called Hepatica, the Liver vein.

Basilicum is a rich precious Medicine, that ex-

cels all others.

Basing loss um is a pair of Muscles that depress

the Tongue.

Basis is the upper part of the Heart, which is opposite to the point; it is also the ground or soundation of the bone Hyoides, for the use of the Tongue: also the principal Ingredient in a prescription.

Bathmis is a Cavity in the bone of the Arm or Shoulder, on each side one; whereinto, when the whole hand is stretched forth and bended, the process of the undermost and lesser of the

two long bones of the Cubit, enters.

Batrachus is a Tumor under the Tongue, which makes one croak like a Toad, when they speak.

Bechica are Medicines good against a Cough.

Belenoides is the process or shooting forth of a bone, called Aliformis, made like a wing, which is fixed in the Basis of the Scull.

Benignus morbus, a favourable disease, is that which has no dreadful Symptoms, but such as are consonant to its nature.

Bicongius is a measure which contains Twelve D 4 . Sextaries,

Sextaries, one of which is just our Pint and an half.

Bilis, the gall, is a Sulphurcous Saline Excrement of the blood, separated in the Liver by means of little Glandules, and is fent either into the little bag that contains the Gall, or into the Gut called Duodensim, by the Ductus Hepaticus, that it may farther promote the fermentation of the victuals, and carry off the Dregs that are left behind when the Chyle is separated from the whole Mass. The Gall confifts of Sulphur, Aduft Salt, and a little Serum; it is naturally yellow: preternarurally it is of the Colour of the volk of an Egg, green like a Leek, ruftie, and sky-coloured; all which variety of colours proceed onely from different degrees of Heat and Fermentation, Sylvius maintained, That the Bile ascended to the Heart by the ductus bepaticus; but this Opinion, as it is neither confonant to Experience, nor Reafon, fo nor to Truth neither; this excrement is not called Bile, but when it is separated from the Blood; and therefore the Opinion of the Ancients concerning this Bilious Humour, is quite out of doors, fince that Circulation of the Blood was found out. See Humores Sanguinei.

Biolychnion is Natural Heat, which is communicated to the Fæius from the Parents; but when it is brought forth, the heat gradually decays, after that the Blood and Spirits of the Child are altered, fermented, and accended by nourifhment and nitrous Air. They do but babble who tell us, that this Heat lasts for many years; for if it be Heat, it is in continual Motion, and is therefore dispel-

led as other Fires and Heats are.

Blæsitas is a stammering in speech, which proceeds from the ill make or temperature of the

Tongue.

Blajus is one that has an Impediment in his Speech. Also a Bandy-legg'd Person: or one whose Back bone is bended, either forward or backward; also a Paralitic Person.

Blenna is a thick Snot which distills through the little holes of the Palat, and the Nostrils, and proceeds from the Ventricles of the Brain, by the

Processes, called Maniformes, like Teats.

Bocium, the same with Bronchocele. Bolus is a Medicine taken inwardly, of a confiftence fomething thicker than Honey, and in quantity for one Dose, as much as may be conveniently taken at a mouthful.

Bovina fames, the same with Bulimus.

Bothor fignifies Pimples in the Face, which don't foread, but are eafily suppurated, and vanish. It is besides a general Appellation for Pimples in the Face, Lungs, or other parts. The Arabians alfo call the small Pox and the Measels Bothor.

Bracherium, the same with Amma. Brachiale, the fame with Carpus.

Brachiaus, see Lacertus.

Brachium, or Lacertus, is a Member that confifts of the Arm properly fo called, the cubit, and the hand.

Brachylogia, of the same signification with Bra-

chylogus.

Brachylogus is one who gives his positive Opinion in few words. Brachylogia is a curt expression: as for instance, the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

Bradypepsia is slow digestion, proceeding from

a depraved disposition of the Acid ferment in the Stomach.

Branchus is a hoarsness in the Throat.

Bregma, or Pregma, is the bone of the Fore-head.

Brochi are blubber lip'd persons: also a sort of Chyrurgeons cord, or halter.

Bronchocele is a Tumor in the top, or the mid-

dle fiftulous part of the Wind-pipe.

Bronchotomia, is a Section of the Wind-pipe, in a membranous part betwixt two of the Rings; it is used to prevent suffocation in people troubled with a Quinsie.

Bronchus is the middle Fistulous part of the Wind-pipe, whose fore-part is made up of so many little Rings; the upper part is called Larynz, and the under Vesicularis; it is used in the voice, and in respiration.

Bubo is the Groin, or place from the bending of the Thigh to the Privy-parts: also a Tumor in the Groins, proceeding from the Pox, or Pestilence.

Bubonocele is a Rupture; when the Intestines fall into the Groin, or the outermost skin of the Cods: sometimes it is taken for a Bubo or Swelling.

Bucca is the inferior lax part of the Face, that may be swoln or pust up, as appears in

Trumpeters.

Buccinator is the round Muscle of the Cheeks, like a Circle, thin and membranous, interwoven with various Fibers, and inseparably girt about with the Tunic of the Mouth. Casserim has observed, a certain strong band that grows outwardly in the Center of this Muscle, which spreading

it self about the Cheek-bone, is terminated in a little slender Muscle directly opposite to that part of the Face called Bucca: it arises from the upper Jaw-bone, and is fastned in the lower, at the Roots of the Gums. Its use is to move the Cheeks with the Lips; and serves as a hand to the Teeth, whilest it tosses the Meat to and fro, and throws it upon the Teeth, that it may be more exactly chawed.

Buccula is the fleshy part under the Chin. Bulimia, the same with Bulimus.

Bulimiasis, the same that Bulimus.

Bulimus fignifies an extraordinary Appetite, often accompanied with a defection of Spirits: it proceeds fometimes from a too sharp Ferment of the Stomach, whence the Membranous Tunics and Nerves being irritated, the Animal seeks after Nourishment for a remedy.

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Cattoria febris is an intermittent Fever, (fo called by the famous Sylvius de le Boe) accompanied with a violent Purging, which is sometimes griping, and very painful, extreamly afflicting, and weakning the Patient when it comes.

Chachecticus is one that has an ill Habit of Bo-

dy.

Cachexia is an ill Habit of Body, proceeding from an ill disposition of the Humours of the Body; whence lingring Fevers, Consumptions, and Dropsies are contracted: in this Disease the Face is often pale, and discoloured, and the Body big, and swoln: Cachexia taken in a large sense is opposed

posed to wisia, and as a good Habit of Body is common to all sound parts, so an ill one is propagated by all the ill parts. Strictly, Cachexia is onely taken from an ill disposition of the Habit of the Body; and Euexia on the contrary for a good disposition of the Humors, or Blood, and Body.

Cacochymia is the abundance of ill Humors in the Blood: and it is either Ulcerous, Bilious, Pituitous, Melancholic, Acid, Salt, or Sharp.

Cacoethes, Chironium ulcus, or Telephium, is a Difease or Ulcer beyond Cure, which is called Malignant Ulcer; this happens when an Ulcer is callous, or finuous, under which there sometimes lie little putrified bones that have fallen down.

Cacophonia is an ill voice, proceeding from an

ill constitution of Organs.

Cacotrophia is an ill Nutriment, proceeding from a fault in the blood; as in a Leprosie, Ringworms, &c.

Caducus morbus, see Epilepsia.

Casarea sectio, the same with Hystertomotocia.

Calamus Scriptorius is a certain Dilaration, about the fourth Ventricle of the brain, which is afterwards pointed, from which shape it has its Name.

Calcaneus is the same with Calx.

Calchoidea are three little bones in the Foot, which with others make up that part of the Foot which succeeds the Ancle: and Fallopius calls them Cuneiformia, made like Wedges.

Calcinatio is the folution of a mix'd body into powder by fire, or any coroding things; as Mer-

cury, Aquafortis, &c.

Caldarium, the same with Laconicum.

Calculus

Calculus the Stone, is an hard præternatural concretion in a Mans body, which is often bred in the Reins, Testicles, and other parts, from Saline and Earthy Particles concreted together.

Calidum innatum, see Emphitum thermum, or

Biolychnium.

Callicreas, or Pancreas, is a conglomerated Glandule, placed under the hinder part of the Ventricle, about the length of three or four fingers in a Man; it is clotted with a thin Membrane from the Peritonæum: it is terminated in Man near the common Ductus, or Passage of the Bile into the Gut duodenum, and distils a volatile insipid fort of a juice : but Sylvius de le Boe, and de Graaf affirm, That they have found an Acid and a somewhat Acid juice there; nay, fometimes an austere and a fweet one; thence also they bring the Original of all Diseases: but we must know, that this possibly was observed, when scarce one in twenty which they diffected was found exactly found. Concerning this question, see my Anat. of things, 1. 1. c. 21. Its use is, to temperate the Chyle, which is fomething Acid, and the bitterness of the Gall with its Volatile Juice, that it may at last enter the Lacteals with a fweet tafte.

Callus is a kind of swelling without pain, like

Skin contracted by too much labour.

Calor nativus, see Biolychnium.

Calva is the Scull, also the upper hairy part of the Head, which either by Disease, or old Age, grows Bald first.

Calvaria, the same with Calva.

Calvitium is that Baldness which is naturally incident to old Age.

Calx

Calx is the second Bone in that part of the Foot which succeeds the Ancle, bigger and stronger than the rest, oblong, and grows backward, that a man may stand more strongly upon it, and nor fall so easily backward. Calx also is that which by Calcining, is either turn'd into Alcool, as Calx Saturni, or at least is made friable, as Harts, born burnt.

Camarium, fee Fornix.

Camarofis is a blow upon the Scull, whereby some part of the Bone is left suspended, like an Arch.

Cambium is a fecundary humour according to Avicen, which yet is reckoned amongst the Humours, and its use was said to be to nourish the parts: the first was called the nameless humour: the second Glew; and the sourth, which was very near converted into Nourishment, was called Cambium: but these figments are quite Exploded since we found out the Circulation of the Blood, by the Fibres.

Cameratio the same with Camerosis.

Capulum is the Contortion of the Eye-lids, or its Hairs.

Canales are passages by which the Juices of the Body flow: as those which serve for the Spittle,

the Bile; that in the Liver, Pancreas, &c.

Canaliculus Arteriosus, is a Vessel betwixt that Arterious Veins of the Lungs, and the great Artery in Fætus's; for 'tis obliterated in Adult persons: its use in Fætus's, is, that the Blood may be discharged by this Ductus out of the Arterious Vein, into the great Artery, because that the Blood is not accended in their Lungs, for want of Respiration in the Womb.

Cancer, see Carcinoma.

Canina appetentia, see Cynodes orexis.

Canina rabies, the same that Hydrophobia.

Canini dentes, the same with Cynodontes.

Canities is a hoariness of the Head before the usual time: it is twofold, the one is according to the ordinary course of Nature: the other is ill, and as Aristotle calls it, Diseased.

Canna major, the same with tibia. Canna minor, the same that Fibulæ os.

Canthus, or bircus, is the angle or corner of the Eye; which is either the greater or the Internal; or the less or External.

Capreolus auris, see Helix.

Capfulæ artrabilariæ, or Renes succenturiati, are Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins; their use is to receive the Watery Substance called Lympha, into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood in its return from the Reins being thicker, and much destitute of Serum, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly.

Capsula cordis, see Pericardium.

Capsula communis, which Glisson has observed in the Liver, is nothing but a Membrane which proceeds from the Peritonaum, which includes both the Porus bilarius, and the Vena porta, or great Vein in the Liver.

Capfulæ seminales are the Extreme Cavities of the Vessels which convey the Seed, dilated like little Cossers, which by two small holes emit the Seed received from the Testicles into the little seminary Bladders, that it may be either preserved there against the time of Coition, or be reduced into the Blood by the Lymphatic Vessels.

Caput

Caput mortuum is that thick dry matter which remains after the Distillation of Minerals especially: but most commonly it denotes that which remains of Vitriol.

Caput purgium, the same with Errhinum.

Carbo, see Anthrax.

Carbunculus, the same with Anthrax. Carcinodes is a Tumor like a Cancer.

Carcinoma, Carcinus or Cancer, is a Tumor that arises from a Salino sulphureous and sharp Blood; it is round, hard, livid, painful, at the beginning as big as a Pea, but afterwards 'tis surrounded with great swelling Veins, which resemble the Feet of a Crab, though not always.

Carcinus, see in Carcinoma.

Cardia is the Heart, or Principle Muscle ordained for the Circulating of the Blood.

Cardiaca is a Suffocation of the Heart from a

Polypus, or Coagulated Blood.

Cardiacum is a Medicine which (as they formerly thought) corroborates the Heart: but it rather onely puts the Blood into a fine gentle Fermentation, whereby the Spirits formerly decayed, are repaired and invigorated, whereupon the Blood by consequence Circulates more easily and briskly.

Cardialgia and Cardiogmos, is a gnawing or contraction of the Nerve called par vagum, and the Intercostal implanted in the Stomach, proceeding from a pungent vellicating Matter in the Ventricle; so that the heart being straitned and contracted by consent with the Stomach, occasions a swooning away.

Cardiogmos, the same that Cardialgia.

Caries

Caries is the corruption of a bone, from the continual Afflux of vitious humors, or from their Acrimony and Malignity; or from an occult quality: or from a bruife that fome way affects

the bone, or from fharp Medicines.

Caro, flesh, is a similar Fibrous part, bloody; soft, thick, together with the bones, the prop of the body, and what covers the Spermatic parts; and it is five-fold, Musculous, Fistulous or Fibrous, as in the Muscles, and the Heart; Parenchymous, as the Lungs, Liver, Spleen; Viscerous, as the Guts; Glandulous, as the Pancreas, the Glandules of the Breasts, those for Spitting, &c. Spurious, as the Gums, Lips, the Nut of the Yard, &c.

Caro also fignifies that soft pappy substance of succulent Fruits which we call the Pulp: as the

Pulp or Flesh of a Quince, &c.

Carotidis arteria, is either External or Internal, the External which arises near the Heart, divides it self into two branches, the outermost whereof is varionfly distributed to the Jaws, the Face, the top of the Head, and behind the Ears; but the other, with a fort of Mechanical Preparation for its Reception, passes through the Os cuneiforme; for Nature has dug a peculiar Channel in both fides of it, wherein this Artery for its greater fecurity is clothed with a new Adventitious and thicker Tunic, and there representing the Figure of an S. it goes double out of its Channel of bone, puts off its borrowed Coat, and tends toward the Brain, with its charge of Blood; ascending therefore about the Ocular Nerve, it spreads it self towards the fides, than to the foremost part of the Brain betwixt the passage of the Olfactory Nerves:

Nerves: Lastly, it tends backward, and taking leave of the Brain near the Medulla Oblongata, and the Spinal Marrow, waters it with its blood, as far down as the Os Sacrum. They formerly called this the Vertebral or Internal Arterie, because they thought it ascended and joyned with the Carotidal in the Brain; which yet is otherwise found by Experience, according to the acurate Dr. Willis; they are called Soporales, or Carotides; in as much as if they be tied, they immediately incline the person to sleep: but the Ancients mistook when they ascribed Natural Sleep to them.

Carpia is a Tent that is put into a Wound or

Ulcer, to cleanse it.

Carus is a Sleep, wherein the person affected being pulled, pinched, and called, scarce shews any sign of either hearing or feeling; it is without a Feaver, greater than a Lethargy, and less than an Apoplexy. It proceeds from an obstruction, or compression of the Pores and Passages which go towards the middle of the Brain, and are placed at least in the utmost Extremity of the Corpus Callosum.

Carpus, commonly Brachiale, the first part of the Palm of the Hand. Hesichius calls it that part of the Arm which is betwixt the lowermost part of the Cubit, and the Hand, the Wrist: it consists of Eight small bones, with which the

Cubit is joyned to the hand.

Cartilago is a white part, dryer and harder than a Ligament, and fofter than a Bone; it is faid to be Similar and Spermatic, but falfly; for 'tis no more made of Seed, than any other parts; it renders Articulation more easie, and defends several feveral parts from injuries from abroad.

Carunculæ Myrtiformes, are the wrinklings of the Orifice of a Woman's Vagina, or Membranous inequalities, not to be reckoned in any certain number, which in Women with Child and after Child birth are so obliterated, that they are altogether imperceptible, there are for the most part four of them.

Garunculæ oculi, are Glandules placed at each greater corner of the Eye, which separate Moisture for moistning the Eyes, the same with Tears, which afterwards by the Puncta Lachrymalia, placed in the bone of the Nose, are discharged into the No-

strils.

Carunculæ papillares are Ten little Bodies that are in the Reins: they are properly little bundles which arise from the centring together of a great many small Channels, which the Reins are in a great measure made up of; and these receive the Serum from the little ductuses, and convey it into the Pelvis.

Casus Uvula, see in Cion.

Cataclida is the first Rib, called the Subclavian.
Catagma is the breaking of bones, or a separation of the Continuum in the hard parts of the body; which is effected with some hard Instrument forcibly impressed upon the part; whose differences are taken from the Form, the Part, and several accidents.

Catalepsis, or Catochus is arfabolition of all the Animal Functions, wherein the Respiration remains entire, and the Patient preserves the same habit of body that he had before he fell sick: the cause of it seems to consist in the Obstruction or

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Angustation

Angustation of the Corpus striatum in those Pores by which Objects are Represented in the brain, so that there's no perception of any Object; but the Pores, by which the Animal Spirits are Conveyed from the Brain to the Organs of Sense, are left free and open.

(atalotica, the same with Cicatrizantia.

Catamenia are Womens Courses, which gathering every Month by the Fermentation of the blood, and being come to a Turgency by the Accession of a Ferment that is in the Womb, discharge themselves at their set-time; others say, they proceed from Seed bred in the Testicles, and communicated to the blood. Some ascribe the Courses to the motions of the Moon; but if this were true, then all Women would have them at the same time. They begin at Twelve, Thirteen, or Fourteen Years of age, and stop about Fifty; but this cannot be exactly determined: they are suppress in breeding-Women, and Nurses; yet this is not a rule neither.

Catapasma is Fragrant Powder, which by reafon of its Scent is strewed amongst clothes: also a fragrant Powder, which after anointing is applied to the Stomach or Heart.

Cataphora is the same with Coma; they only differ in this, that Cataphora is taken as the genus to all sorts of Stupors that are not attended with a Fever.

Cataplasma is a Topical Medicine of the confistence of a Pultise; it is usually prescribed two ways, either boiled, or without it; the former is more frequent, the latter of more efficacy. In the former, they are to take such Vegetables as are proper, proper, as Roots, Herbs, Seeds, Flowers, Fruits, &c. adding proper Meals, or omitting them; all which are boiled up in a convenient quantity of Liquor, v.g. Water, Beer, Milk, Honey, &c. to the confistence of a Pultise: the latter is prepared commonly of Vegetables shred small with the Insusion of so much Liquor onely as may make it of the former consistence. You may add here Meal, crumbs of Bread, Oyles, Oyntments, as in the former fort of Cataplasins too.

Catapotium, commonly Pillula, is a Medicine

given inwardly, Purging Pills.

Cataptofis is one Symptome of an Epilepsie;

when Men fall fuddenly to the Ground.

Cataracta, is Two-fold, either beginning, or a suffusion onely, or confirmed, or a Cataract properly fo called; the incipient is but a suffusion of the Eye, when little Clouds, Motes, and Flies seem to flie before the Eyes; but the confirmed Cataract, is when the Pupil of the Eye is either wholly or in part covered and shut up with a little thin Skin; so that the Sun-beams have not due admittance to the Eye. Confirmed Cataracts are cured with thrusting a Needle through the Albugineous and the hornie Membrane as far as the Cataract, which is to be depressed with the Needle, and if it start back to be broken, then the Eye is to be tied up with Water of Roses, the white of an Egg, and Alumn, all shaken together.

Catarrhopus is when Humours, Vapours, or

Wind, go downward.

Catalarca, the fame with Anafarca.

Cataschesis is a good state of Body, opposite to an Hectic.

Catastasis is a disposition of Humane Body, or of time.

Catatasis is an Extension of the Body towards the lower parts.

Catheretica are Medicines that take away su-

perfluities.

Catharma, the fame that Cathar Elicum.

Catharrhus is a Defluction of Humours from the Head towards the parts under it, as the Nostrils, the Mouth, Lungs, &c.

Catharfis, the same with Cathardicum.

Catharticum is a purging Medicine, which cleanfes the Stomach, the Guts, and whatsoever is vitious and beterogeneous in the Blood, and throws it into the Common-shore of the Guts. See Purgatio & Vomiterium.

Cathemerina, the same with Quotidiana Febris.

Catheter is a Fistulous Instrument which is thrust up the Yard into the Bladder, to provoke Urine when it is suppressed by the Stone; or into whose cavity an Instrument called Innerarium is thrust to find out the Stone in the Bladder, that then the Sphinter of the Bladder may be shown, and an Incision be made in the Perinaum, i.e. betwixt the Fundament and the Privities.

Cathetetrismus is the Administration or Operation of Injecting any thing into the Bladder by a Catheter, or a Siringe.

Catholicum is a common Medicine that expels all ill Humours; which is kept in the shops.

Kálw purgare, to Purge downwards. Catoche, the same with Catalepsis. Catochus, the same with Catalepsis. Catopsis, the same with Myopia.

Catoretica

Catoretica the same with Purgantia.

Cavitates are the greatest Cavities in the Body, wherein some Principal part is contained, as the Brain in the Head; in the Chest, the Langs, Heart, &c. in the Abdomen, the Liver, Spleen, Reins, Stomach, Intestines, Bladder, &c. and they are three, the Head, the Chest, the Belly.

Cavitates minores are the Ventricles of the Heart

and Brain, of which in their proper place.

Cauledon is the breaking of the bones a cross, when the parts of the bones are so separated that they will not lay direct.

Caufodes, the same with Caufus:

Caustica, or Escharotica are those things which burn the Skin and Flesh into an hard crust, as burnt Brass, unquenched Lime, sublimated Mer-

cury, and hot Iron, coc.

Causus, or a burning Fever, is that which is attended with a greater heat than other continued Fevers, an intolerable thirst, and other Symptoms which argue an extraordinary accension of the blood: and that which formerly discriminates it from other putrid Fevers, is, that the temper of the blood is hotter, i. e. abounds more with combustible Sulphur; and therefore when it begins to boyl, is accended in a greater measure, and in its deslagration dissufes Particles of most Intense Heat through the whole body; its Motion is acute, it comes presently to its height, is accompanied with dreadful Symptoms, has a very difficult Crisis, and a dangerous Event?

Cauterium is a Chyrurgeons Instrument, made of Iron, Silver, or Gold, which after 'tis healed, has an actual power of burning into any thing;

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they differ in Bulk, and in Form; it is sometimes taken for a potential cauterie, prepared of Lixiviume, or Lime and Sope.

Cedmata are defluxions upon the Joynts, espe-

cially the Hip.

Cele is a tumor in any part.

Gut Colon, are where the Excrements lodge fome while, that they may refresh some adjacent parts with their Hear, and digest and ferment any oc-

curring crudities.

Cementium is a Powder by whose means Cementatory Calcination is performed: or as others say, it is an acute piercing Mineral Matter, wherewith Metals being strewed are Reverberated to cement, and it is either simple or mixt; and either in form of a Powder, or a Confection.

Cenchrias is a fort of spreading Inflamation which we call Wild-fire, called Herpes Miliaris from the resemblance it bears to the Seed of the small Grain

called Millet or Hyrse.

Ceneangia is an Evacution of the Vessels, by opening a Vein. 1. It is expedient in a Plethora, to free Nature from too great a load. 2. 'Tis expedient to draw back the blood when it rushes too plentifully towards any one part. 3. To divert the blood from one part to another, though it be no way lodg'd there, nor be Extravasated. 4. To Ventilate and Cool the Blood in Burning and in Putrid Fevers.

Centrum is the middle of a Body not taken Mathematically, but Physically, and that they say is the Heart; from which, as from a Center, the blood continually Circulates round the most distant parts of the body.

Cepha-

Cephalæa is an obstinate Head-ach.

Cephalalgia is an Head-ach that proceeds from Intemperance, or ill Confirmation of the Parts.

Cephalartica are Medicines which purge the

Head.

Cephalica are Spirituous and Volatile Medicines used in the Distempers of the Head. Also the outermost Vein in the Arm is called Cephalica, because it uses to be opened in Diseases of the Head.

Cephalopharyng æi fignifies the first pair of Muscles of the upper part of the Gullet, which proceed from beside the Head and Neck, and are spread more largely upon the Tunic of the Gullet.

Cephalophonia is a pain or heaviness in the

Head.

Cerea are the Horns of the Womb in Bruits, wherein Generation is performed.

Ceratium, the same with Siliqua.

Ceratoglossium is the proper pair of Muscles belonging to the Tongue, proceeding from the horns of the Bone called Hyoides, and joyned to the sides of the Tongue; their use is to move the Tongue straight downwards towards the inward parts, when they act joyntly: but if either the one or the other be contracted singly, they move it to the right or lest side.

Ceratodes, the same with Cornea Tunica.

Ceratomalagma is a foftening Composition, pre-

pared of Wax, and other ingredients.

Ceratum is a Medicine applyed outwardly, made of Wax, Oils, and fometimes Dust mixed thicker than an Ointment, and softer than a Plaister.

Cerchnos is a certain Asperity of the Larynx, which is felt as it were like so many funiper-berries, whence proceeds a little dry Cough.

Cercis is the Second Bone of the Cubit, called Radius, because it is like the spoke of a Wheel.

Cerea, the same with Achor.

Cerebellum is the hinder part of the Brain, confifting, like the Brain it felf, of an Afhie or Barkie Substance, and a white Marrowie Substance, wherein the Animal Spirits which perform Involuntary and meer Natural Actions, are Generated. In Man, but not so in Beasts, it seems to consist of a great many thin Plates that lay upon one another.

Cerebrum, the Brain, is strictly taken for the foremost part of the Substance which is within the Skull; and it is a Substance of a peculiar fort to it felf; outwardly it is covered with the Skin called Pia Mater; it is wrought with many turnings and windings, its Exterior Substance is Ashie, wherein the Animal Spirits are Generated: the Interiour is white, which receives the Animal Spirits from the former, and discharges them by the Corpus Callosum, and the Medulla Oblongata into the Nerves; upon which voluntary actions do chiefly depend. Likewise the Brain is the subject of Imagination, Judgment, Memory, and Reminiscence; for the Idea's or Species of things being received from the Organs of the External Senses, are carried to the common Sensory, or the beginning of the Oblong-marrow, and then by the Corpora striata, and the Corpus callosum, there the judgement and imagination are formed; but the Seat of the Memory is faid to be in the Ashie Barkie

Barkie Substance; and if the *Idea's* after some time chance to be called for out of the place of the Memory, then it is properly said to be *Reminiscence*, or Remembring; Sleep is likewise transacted in the Brain; concerning which, see in its proper place.

Cerelæum is an Ointment made of Wax and

Oyl.

Cerevifia medicata, Phyfick-Drink, is wherein Medicines, proper for any Difeases, have been infused.

Ceria, the same with Farms.

Cerio, the same with Favus.

Cerotum the same with Ceratum.

Cerumina are the filth of the Ear, which feems to be five out from the Cartilages: others think it comes from the Glandules which border upon the Ears; it confifts of abundance of falt and adult Sulphur, which gives it its bitterness: it is good to hinder Dust, Motes, or little Animals from getting into the Ear.

Chalastica are Medicines of a moistning Quality, which Relax the parts that are too hard bound

up.

Chalazia is a little swelling in the Eye lids,

like a Hail-stone.

Chalaza, every Egg has two of them, one in the Obtuse, and the other in the Acute end: there's more of them in the White; yea they stick closer to the Yolk, and are fastned to its Membrane. They are something long bodies, more Concrete than the White, and whiter; knotty, have some sort of Light, as Hail, whence they have their name: for each Chalaza consists as it were of so many Hail stones separated from

each other by that White: one of them is bigger than the other, and farther from the Yolk; is extended towards the Obtuse-end of the Egg: the other is less, and extends it self from the Yolk towards the Acute-end of the Egg. The greater is made up of two or three Knots like so many Hail-stones, which are moderately distant from each other, the less, in order succeeds the greater. It is also a Disease incident to Swine.

Chalinos; Aurelian fays it is the Ulrimate Angle, and joyning of the Mouth, or that part of

the Cheeks which adjoyns upon the Lips.

Character is a Mystical Sign or Figure, which fignifies or denotes something amongst Chymists.

Charta Virginia, the same with Amnios.

Cheimetlon, the same that Pernio. Cheironium, the same that Cacoethes.

Chemia, the same that Chimia.

Chemosis is the Tumor of the Albuginious Tunic, that makes the black of the Eye appear Concave.

Chimetlon, the same that Pernio.

Chiragra is a fort of Gout in the Hands, arifing from the Effervescence of Acid Particles, and fixt Salt.

Chiromantia is a Divination from inspecting the hand, when men Predict futurities from the Lineaments thereof, not at all necessary to a Physitian, since it is rather a Diabolical and deceitful art.

Chirones, the same with Sirones.

Chyronia is a great Ulcer, and of difficult Cure. Chyrurgia, Chirurgery, is an Art, wherein by the help of our Hands or Instruments we endeavour to Cure Diseases. Or, it is a part of the Art Theraputic, wherein Diseases are Cured by Inci-

fion, Burning, and Setting Jovnts. Or, it is a Science which teaches the manner and way of Operation upon Living Human Bodies; and it is five-fold; tho others chuse rather to divide it into Four Parts. 1. Synthesis, a setting together of things separate. 2. Diæresis, a separating of things that were continued before. 3. Diorthosis, a correcting of things squeezed together and contorted. 4. Exeresis, a taking away of Superfluities. 5. Anaplerosis, a Restoring of that which was Deficient.

Chirurgus, one skilful in this art of Chirur-

gery.

Chlorosis, or Morbus virgineus commonly Icterus albus, seems to be a kind of Phlegmatick Pituitous Dropsie, arising from an obstruction of the Courses, want of Fermentation in the Blood, and a Detention or Depravation of the Ferment in the Womb; whereupon the Muscular Fibres being obstructed, they become lazie, and unsit for Action.

Choana is a fort of Cavity or Tunnel in the Basis of the Brain, by which the serous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain to the Pituitary Glandulæ: also the Pelvis of the Reins, of which in its proper Place.

Choenicis, the same with modiolus.

Choenix is a fort of Measure containing two Sextaries, which is Three Pints of our Measure.

Choeras, the same with Scrophula.

Cholagoga are Medicines which purge Sulphureous and Bilious Humors; as Rhubarb, Senna, &c.

Choledechus is the Ductus bilarius, or passage of the Bile, called Common, wherein the Bile from the

the Bladder that contains it, and the Ductus in the Liver, is carried on to the Gut called Duodenum.

Cholera is a depraved motion of the Ventricle and the Guts, whereby the Bilious Excrements are discharged in great plenty upwards and downwards: the cause of it consists sometimes in the very Acrimonie of the Gall, which meets and serments highly with the juice of the Pancreas, as sharp and Acid as it self.

Chondros, see Cartilago.

Chondrosyndesmus is a Cartilaginous Ligament, or the joyning of Bones by the intervention of a Cartilage.

Chorda the same that a Tendon, Nerve, or Gut,

of which in their proper place.

Chordapsus, so Celsus calls it, barbarously call'd Miserere mei, by others Illiaca passio; by others, Volvulus, commonly Ileus, and it is an Ejection of the Excrements at the Mouth only, proceeding from an Obstruction of Excrements, from Wind, Inflammation, or Contortion, or Convulsion of the Guts; when the upper part of the Intestines are twisted with the lower; or on the contrary, whereupon the Peristaltic or Vermicular Motion of the Guts, whereby the Excrements are Excluded, becomes Inverted.

Chorea fancti Viti, is a fort of Madness, which formerly was very common amongst some People, wherein the persons affected lay'd not down, but run hither and thither dancing to the last gasp if they were not forcibly hindred. Horstius says, That he bath spoke with some Women, who paying an yearly visit to the Chappel of Saint Vitus, which is near the City Ulme in Sweedland, have been ta-

ken with such a violent sit of Dancing Night and Day, together with a sort of Frantickness in the Mind, that they fall together like so many people in Extasses: and are sensible of little or nothing for a Year together, till next May, about which time they perceive themselves so termented with a restlessness in their Limbs, that they are forced to repair to the same place again about the Feast of Saint Vitus, to Dance.

Cherion is the outward Membrane, which with the rest of the Membranes and Humours, contain the Fætus in the Womb. It is of an Orbicular Figure in Women, and its upper part is annexed to the Placenta, where it adheres to the

Womb.

Choroides is the folding of the Carotidal Arterie in the Brain, wherein is the Glandula Pincalis. It is also the Uvea Tunica, which makes the Apple of the Eye.

Chromatismus is the Natural Colour and Tincture; for Example, of Urines, Spittle, Blood, or

Excrements.

Chronicus is a daily inveterate Distemper, that has continued above forty days, and a Quartane Fever, a Consumption, an Asthma, Dropsie, &c.

Chronius, the same with Chronicus.

Chrysoceraunius pulvis, is Aurum fulminans, which is prepared of Gold, dissolved in a Menstruum, impregnated with Armoniac Salt, insused in Oyl of Tartar; the Calx is precipitated to the bottom, which is sweetned and dryed for use.

Chus is a measure that contains four Sextaries,

or two Chanices, in our Measure fix Pints.

Chylificatio is a Natural Action which makes Chyle.

Chylofis,

Chylofis, the same with Chylificatio.

Chylus. Chyle, is a white luice in the Ventricle and Intestines, proceeding from a light Disfolution and Fermentation of Victuals, especially of their Sulphur and Salt, with which Edible things abound. and which by the Intervention of the Acid Humour in the Ventricle, becomes white: for if you pour an Acid upon any Liquor that is impregnated with Sulphur and Volatile Salt, it presently turns Milkie; as is obvious in preparing Milk of Sulphur, or the refinous Extracts of Vegetables. Nav. Spirit of Harts-born, and of Soot, abounding with Volatile Salt, if it be Mixt with an Acid or but with plain Water, grows to be of a Milkie Colour; at last the Chyle after a Commixion and Fermentation with the Gall, and the Pancreatic Juice, either Volatile, or Acid, passing the Lacteal Veins, &c. is mixed with the Blood. It is called in Latin also Chymus.

Chymetlon, the same with Pernio.

Chymia, or Chemia is a Resolution of Sublunary Bodies into their Elements; and again, a Coagulation of the same Elements into the Bodies which they constituted before, in order to the preparation of Medicines more grateful, more healthful, and more safe; there are two parts of it, Solution and Coagulation: by the addition of the Arabic Article tis call'd Alchymia, or Alkymia; it is called also Spagiria, Hermetica ars, ars perfecti Magisterii, ars Segregatoria, Seperatoria, and Destillatoria.

Chymica, or Chymicalia, are Medicines which the Chymists prepare, that they may be taken in a less

or more grateful quantity.

Chymicus is one skilful in the Art of Diffolv-

ing and Coagulating one skilful in Chymistry' Chymosis, or Chemosis, is a Distortion of the Eyelids, by an Inflamation: also an Inflamation of the Tunica Cornea in the Eye.

Chymus, the fame with Chylas.

Cicatrifantia are such things as by drying binding, and contracting, fill up Ulcers with Flesh, and cover them with a skin.

Cicatrix, Cicatrices, Scars, are Marks which are left after great Wounds or Ulcers: some are simple, others accompanied with a Cavitie, Diminution, or Excrescence in the part Assected.

Cilia, and Supercilia, are the Eye-brows, hard Cartilaginous Bodies; but Supercilia properly the hair upon the Eye-brows, at the Extremity of the Forehead; they are like two hairy Bulwarks or Ramparts to the Eyes, to defend them from the fudden Incurse of any thing from the Head or otherwise.

Cion, Columella, Gargareen, Gurgulio, uva, uvula, uvigena, uvigera, epiglottis, sublinguium, is the cover of the Wind-pipe; it hangs betwixt the two Glandules, called Amygdala, above the Chink of the Larynx, and is a Process from a Substance, as one would think, Glandulous, Spongie, and Red; which Colymbus is of opinion, arifes from the Tunic of the Mouth redoubled in that place. Riolan fays, it proceeds from some Muscles which are terminated there; it is of a Figure roundly Oblong, in the upper part thicker, and ending Obtusely in an Acute. Its use is to attemperate the coldness of the Air, and to hinder the Drink from falling upon the Nothils: sometimes this Uvula sticks out too far from the Hun ours that fall fall upon it, which cannot return by the Lymphatic Vessels, whence proceeds the falling of the Uvula, which we call Roof of the Mouth.

Cionis, the fame with Cion.

Circulus, the same with Periodus. Circulatio sanguinis, see periodus.

Circulatio Chymica is the Exaltation of pure I iquor, by a Circular Distillation in an Instrument cassed a Pelicane, or a blind Alymbic, by the virtue of Heat.

Circulatorium is a Glass Vessel, wherein the Liquor insused by its Ascending and Descending, rowls about as it were in a Circle: there are several forts of these Vessels, but two especially of moment and use, that called *Pelicanus*, and the other *Diota*.

Circulus is a round Instrument, made of Iron, for the cutting of Glass; which is performed thus: The Instrument being heated, is applyed to the Glass, and is there continued till it grow hot, then with a drop of cold water, or a cold blast upon it, it slies in pieces.

Cirficele is a swelling of the preparing Vessels about the Testicles, so that they sometimes look

like a Third Testicle.

Cirfos, or Varix, is a Dilatation and fwelling of the Veins, crooked or winding, and arifing in one or more parts of the Body, infomuch that the

Veins threaten a Rupture.

Citta, or Pica, is a depraved Appetite, when people long for those things which are not fit to be, nor are ever eat, as Lime, Coles, Shells, Cloth, Hides, Sand, &c. that cause lies in the Depravation of the serment of the Ventricle.

Clare: um

Claretum is an Aromatic Wine, impregnated with an Infusion, and sweetned with Sugar, it is otherwise called, Vinum Hypocraticum, Hypocras Wine: also a medicated Wine. It is so called, because it is percolated and purified by a Wine-sack through which it is drained from its dregs, called Manica Hippocratis.

Clarificatio is when Juices or thick Decoctions become clearer and finer: which is done three ways, by subsiding Fermentation, or the additi-

on of Vinegar, white of an Egg, or Milk.

Claviculæ are two little Bones which close the Chest of a Man, fastening the Shoulder-bone like a Key, with the Breast bone, that part where the Ribs joyn together: they are otherwise called, Ligulæ, or Furcale, Furcala Superior, &c. they are placed transverse under the very bottom of the Neck, in the top of the Breast, on each side one.

Clavus, see Helos.

Clavus, according to Tornamira, is a pain in a finall part of the Head, commonly above the Eye in the Eye-brow, and feems as if that part of the Head were bored through with a little Auger, or Wimb e.

Cleidion, the same with Clavicula.

Clitoris is a part in a Woman, resembling the Yard of a Woman, whose use is Titillation; it consists, like a Mans Yard, of two Nervous Bodies, which arise from the lower part of the bones of the Privities, and at the end is covered with a Nut, and a Prepuce, or fore skin; its substance is spungie, so that it is capable of increase and Relaxation, but is not persorated as in Men.

Clydon is a Fluctuation in the Ventricle.

Clasma, the fame with Classer.

F 2

Claffer,

Clyster, and Clysterium, or Enema, is a fluid Medicine given inwardly, injected into the Bowels by the Fundament; some Clysters are softening and loosning, others scouring, others astringent, others which ease pain, and others for other uses. Clyster is sometimes taken in a larger sence, for Mehenchyta, Otenchyta, Ritenchyta, &c. which see in their proper places.

Cuismus, the same with Pruritus.

Coccyx, the last Portion of the Back, is made up of three little Bones, sometimes sour, which are under the Os Sacrum, and serve for easier sit-

ting.

Cochlea is the cavity of the inner part of the Ear, so called from its windings and turnings, for it has three or four Rings which mutually succeed one another; it is girt about with a very soft and thin Membrane.

Coctio, Concoction or Digestion, is the fermentation of the smallest Particles which our Nourishment confifts of, that they may be made fit and proper for the nourishment and increase of a Living Body. The first Concoction is made in the Stomach by a Ferment which partly remains there, from the reliques of the former Meat, and partly flows thither from the Caliac Arteries. The second is made in the Guts by the Gall and Pancreatick juice. The third is in the Glandules of the Mesenterie, from a Lympha or Water which mixes it self with the Chyle. The fourth is in the Lungs, from the Inspiration of Nitrous Air. The fifth is in the Vessels and Bowels, as in the Spleen, Liver, Testicles, &c. It is ill called coction, or boiling, because 'tis the property of Fire to boyl: for if Heat were

were the cause of Fermentation, what should be then of Fish and other things, wherein there's no sensible heat at all.

Codia are the tops of Poppies, of which they

make Syrup.

Cecum intestinum, is the Fourth, in order from the Stomach, and first of the thick Guts; in Children new born, 'tis found full of Excrements; but in Adult persons its Cavitie often disappears, and onely hangs like a Worm.

Cælia is a great Cavity, as the uppermost, mid-

dle, and the lowest Region or Cavity.

Cæliaca Arteria is that which arises from the Trunc of the great Arterie, and spreads it self towards the Ventricle and Liver with its Branches.

Coeliaca passio, or Affectio, is a Purging, wherein the Meat either wholly changed, or in part is ejected, without any Chilification; and it is two-fold: the first, in which the Meat is onely Digested in the Stomach; the other, when Concoction or Fermentation is performed in the Stomach and Intestines both at once; but by reason that the Lacteal Vessels, or little Teats of the Guts, are Obliterated through long Fasting, a Purulent Dissenterie or the like, the Chyle is not distributed.

Coeloma is a hollow and round Ulcer in the

Horny Tunic of the Eye.

Coelum is the Cavitie of the Eye towards the

Corners. The Palate is also called Calum.

cohobatio is when a distilled Liquor is poured upon its Menstruum again, and afterwards is Distilled.

Coindicantia are figns which do not indicate by themselves, but by another.

F 3

Colatura

Colatura is that which after Boyling, or Infufion, is percolated through a Sive or Cloth.

Colectbar is the dry Substance which remains after Distillation, commonly called Caput mortuum.

Coles, fee Penis.

Colica passio, the Colic is a vehement pain in the Abdomen, from an ill disposition of the Animal Spirits, begun in the Nervous foldings of the Mesenterie, and is sometimes falsily imputed to the Gut Colon. Others make this Disease to proceed from an Acid Pancreatic Juice; others, other ways, but falsily.

Colla is Glue.

Colletica are Medicines that Conglutinate.

Collicia are the joyning of the puncta Lachrymalia into one passage on both sides, which derive the humour of the Eve-lids into the Cavitie of the Noftrils; the holes that are made in the very tops of the Eve-brows descend in little Channels, easily to be shown, unless the bones of the No-Errils be so cautiously broken, that the Tunics remain entire; for after they have penetrated the Cones (whither they are separated with a thin Membrane) they spread themselves into a larger Channel, and are continued to the Tunic of the Nostrils. The same holes or openings in Sheep. Hares, Calves, Rabbits, are not found in the very Eve-brows, but a little more inward; and most of all in Birds, where they are larger than in any other Creatures; the Membrane which separates the holes here, is very fhort.

Collutio is a wathing of the Mouth, when we

four loofe Teeth, the Gums, or Ulcers.

Collyrium was once an Oblong Medicine which was

was taken in Distempers of the Eyes; it is prepared in an Oblong, sometimes an Orbicular Form, and is dissolved in a convenient Vehicle for curing the Eyes.

Coloboma is a fault in the Lips, Eye-lids, Ears, Nostrils, and the like, when one part either from the Nativity, or by some accident grows to another, which were either before actually loosned, or

at least ought to have been so.

Colon, is the fecond of the great Guts; it is thus fituate; it arises from the Cacum Intestinum, in the right Flank, and adheres to the right Kidney; then it tends upwards under the Liver, where fometimes it is annexed to the Bladder of the Gall, which dyes it a Clavish Colour: it goes on further transverse under the bottom of the Ventricle, and on the left hand is joyned to the Spleen; then again it is fastned to the left Kidneys, where it winds and turns very obliquely; and after that, descends in a right Line; it is commonly about Eight or Nine hand breadths in length; but the wideft and largest Gut of all, it has a great many little Cells, or Cavities in it; a certain Ligament is twifted with it the breadth of the middle Finger about its middle upwards; and then by reason of its largeness it is guarded with two strong Ligaments, the one upwards, the other downwards, that it may be fastned to both the upper and under parrs: about the beginning it has a Valve that looks upwards, left any thing should return from the great Guts into the finall.

Colpus, the fame with Sinzs. Columella, the fame with Cion.

Columna nasi is the slesshie part of the Nose pro-

minent in the middle, near the upper Lip. Columna oris the same with Cion.

Coma somnolentum is a deep sleep, less than a Lethargie, without a Fever, wherein the Patient being awakned, answers to any Questions propounded to him, but falls into a profound Sleep again, with his Mouth open, and his under-Jaw fallen, liker to one dead than alive. It proceeds from an Obstruction of the Brain, when the Serum has invaded the Tecument of the windings and foldings of the Brain, and the little streaks of the Marrow that is included therein. It is the

same that Catabbora.

Coma vigil is a Disease wherein the Patients are continually inclined to Sleep, but scarce can fleep, being affected with a great drowziness in the Head, a stupidity in all the Senses and Faculties, and many times with a delirium too. the reason of these things be demanded, we may folye them thus, That the Pores and Passages of the Brains, wherein the Spirits move, are very much stuffed up with a thick Soporiferous Matter from the Blood, whereby the Spirits being hindred from their usual Explosion and Commerce with one another, feem to induce a profound and almost irrefistable Drowziness upon the Person Affected; but in as much as there are some sharp nimble Particles, like so many Stings, intermixed with the Spirits, and which keep them in perpetual Motion. therefore some of them itill force their way, and directly or obliquely, as they can find a passage, meet and exert; and this Motion, such as it is, confused and wandring, tho it do not perfect the compleat Exercise of the Animal Function, yet easily interrupts

interrupts its Rest; so that persons thus Assected, enjoy neither persect day, nor persect night, but live in a continual Twilight betwixt sleep and waking.

Comitialis morbus, the same with Epilepsia.

Composita are Medicines made up of many simple Medicines; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, Opiates, Trochies, Ointments, Plaisters, &c.

Conarium, or Glandula pinealis, hangs in the folding of the Choroides in the Brain, fo called from the shape of a Cone. It is seated betwixt the two beds of the Optique Nerves, and the Prominences of the Nates. We can scarce believe, that this Glandulæ is the seat of the Soul; or that the Principal Faculties in a Man arife hence; because that feveral Animals which are in a manner wholly destitute of the Prime Faculties of the Soul, Imagination, Memory, &c. yet have this Glandulæ very fair and ample: it ought therefore to be look'd upon rather as a Sensorie, whence the Nerves arise; to wit, about the beginning of the Oblongated Marrow. Its use is, to receive and contain the Serous Humours which are Excerned from the Alterious Blood, till either the Veins being emptied, fuck them again; or else the Lympheducts (if there be any at hand) convey them away. Yet the Learned F. Boyle doubts of its use, when he says, That it is not so easie to determine what its use is. Since I have observed this Glandulæ to be always impregnated with an apparent and pretty sharp saltness in several Brains of Men, Oxen, and Sheep; I cannot but imagine, that it separates some Volatile Humour from the Blood, Analogous to a Volatile Armoniac Salt, which be-

ing diffused upon the Trunc of the Spinal Marrow, communicates fome new Vigor to the Animal Spirits, and hinders their Coagulation.

Concha is the winding Cavitie of the inner part

of the Ear.

Condensantia, see Incrassantia.

Conditum is a composition of Conserves, Powders, Spices, made up into the Form of an Electus arie, with a convenient quantity of Syrup: it is taken also for a Simple Medicine, sweetned with Honey or Sugar; as candid Ginger, or Helicampane.

Condyloma is the knitting or joyning of Joynts. Also a certain Tumor in the little skin of the Fundament; an hard and Callous Swelling, growing from black Humors that flow thither, and rather troublesome than painful: sometimes also

it is accompanied with an Inflamation.

Condylie are the joynts and knuckles of the Fingers, thicker thereabout the Joynts, than in other places.

Confecta, Confitures, are things (as Seeds, Almonds, Cinnamon, &c.) crusted over with dry

Sugar.

Confectio is a Composition of Powders, Gums, Sugar, Honey, Syrups, &c. made up into one Substance, and it is Twofold; either dry, as Lozenges, &c. or moift, as Opiates, Preserves, Conferves, and all forts of Antidotes.

Conformatio is an Essential part of Health, or Sickness; and therefore is either good or bad; it confifts in these Six following Particulars, Number, Magnitude, Figure, Cavitie, Surface, and Sci-

tuation.

Congius, or Choa, is a Measure that contains Six Sestaries.

Conjunctiva tunica, the same with Adnata.

Conoides, the same with Conarium.

Consensus, a Disease by Consent, is when one Disease is caused by another, as Respiration is hindred by a Pleurisie; it is likewise the correspondence of different parts, by the mutual and common Ligaments of both; to wit, Nerves and Tendons.

Conserva, a Conserve, is a Composition of Flowers or Herbs beat together, to every pound whereof, if they be dry, are added three pounds of Sugar; if moister, two pounds, so that they may be kept several years.

Confolidantia are those things which cleansing with a moderate heat and force, by taking Corruption out of Wounds, and preserving the temperature of the parts, cause the Nourishment to

be fitly applyed to the part Affected.

Contagium, is a Poison, which from one Subject is propagated to another; which happens two manner of ways, either at a distance by the Air, or by simple Contact.

Contemplabiles dies, see Critici dies.

Continens causa, is the Internal Cause of a Disease, with the matter of it, which ariseth elsewhere, which is so near a kin to the Disease, that if it be, the Disease is too; and if it be taken away, the Disease follows. As the Stone, which proceeds from ill Humors arising from ill qualities in Meats and Drinks, Obstructs the Ureters.

Continens febris is a Fever that continues without any Intermission: and it is Twofold, either

Primarie,

Primarie, or Secundarie; the former proceeds from a too great Exaltation of Sulphur, as in a burning Fever, a Pleurifie, Quinzie, &c. the latter, which is also called Symtomatica, is caused by Wounds, Ulcers, &c. as in a Consumption, Wounds in the Head, &c.

Continua Febris, is a Fever (or Ague) which is continually troublesome, but with some intermission: and it is either Quotidian, Tertian, Quartane, or Erratic. The cause of its continuance proceeds from a too high Exaltation of Sulphur; as in the former sort of Fevers: but the Paroxismes, or Fits, proceed from that equal portion of Chyle which is continually added to the Blood.

Contraindicatio is an Indication which hinders that to be done which the first Indication suggested; and it is either Contra indicans, which hinders of it self; or Correpugnance, which is Secundarily Repugnant, and in Conjunction with other Indications.

Contusio ossis, a bruising of a Bone is when a Bone is so hurt with some hard blunt Instrument, that outwardly it appears whole, when as inward-

ly it is otherwise.

Convulsio, Convulsion, is a Motion whereby the Nerves or Membranes are contracted and remitted without the Will, as in the Falling-sickness, Cramp, &c. of which in their proper place.

Cophosis, is a Deafness.

Copos is a weariness of the Body, when the Muscles, or their Fibers rather, are loaden and obstructed with such Viscous Humors, that they are rendred unfit for Motion.

Coprocritica are Medicines which Purge away the Excrements in the Guts.

Cor, the Heart, is a Fleshy Fibrous Substance, made up of several Muscles and Tendons; it has two Auricles or Ears, and as many Ventricles; the Vena Cava, or Great Vein, is fastned to the right Auricle, and the Pulmonarie Vein to the left; the Pulmonarie Arterie is joyned to the Right Ventricle, and the great Arterie to the left. It is clothed with a little Membraneous Bag, called the Pericardium, wherewith it is joyned to the Mediastinum, and the Diaphragme; its Basis is upwards, and Point downwards, and is placed in the middle of the Cheft, amongst the Lobes of the Lungs. Its use is onely to receive and disperse the Blood to all parts in the Body; though others place I know not what Flame, others a Ferment in its Ventricles, which are all Fables, and no way consonant to Reason, as we have sufficiently Evinced in our Tract, concerning The Circulation of the Blood.

Coracobyoides, are Muscles which proceed from the Process of the Shoulder-bone, called Coracoides, and go on as far as the Bone Hiordes: their

use is to move obliquely downwards.

Coracoides is the Process of the Shoulder-blade

in form of a Beek.

Cordialia are Medicines which are commonly thought to strengthen the Heart: but they onely put the Blood into a fine gentle Fermentation, which Corroborates and Facilitates the Motion of the Heart.

Cornea oculi tunica, which is also called Sclerotes, and Dura, the hard Tunic, proceeds from a skin in the Brain called Dura Menix; it is pellucide forwardly, that it may transmit the visible Species; its sides are covered with the Albugineous tunic; inwardly it contains the Aquaous Hu-

Cornicularis processus, see Ancyroides:

Cornua uteri, are two lateral parts of the Womb in some Bruits, as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, &c. yet some Authors have attributed the same parts to a Womans Womb, from something which imitates them there; for at the sides of the bottom of the Womb, there is a sort of Protuberance on both sides, where the Vasa deferentia are inserted: a Womans Womb is rarely bipartite, as it is in Bruits.

Coronalis sutura, is a Cleft in the Head, made like a Comb, and joynes as if the Teeth of two Saws were closely compacted into one another; it is placed in the upper part of the Skull, from one Temple to another, and is circumscribed with the bones of the Forehead, and that particularly called Bregma, in the middle whereof the Suture, stiled Sagitalis, is terminated.

Coronaria vasa are the Veins and Arteries which

furround the Heart, to Nourish it.

Corone is an Acute Process of the lower Jawbone, from its likeness to the Beek of a Raven,

called Rostriformis, in form of a Beek.

Corpus Callosum is the Marrowie part of the Brain, whose Complication makes the foremost Ventricle of the Brain; and it is wholly Marrowie, without any Membrane, and is fastened on both sides to the little Tusts of the Oblongated Marrow; from which, as from its rise, this Medullarie Substance which overspreads the Arches of the Brain is expanded towards the hinder parts, and gradually diminishes; at length the Exteriour Edge of this

this Expanded Substance is more narrowly contracted, and lower down is joyned to the Trunc of the Oblongated Marrow, by the connexion of Membranes and Vessels: and farther, that the Connexion may be firmer, there arises a Medullary Process from its former part, near its little Tusts, which subtending the opening of the Brain, goes to the very Extremities of it; with which, as with two Arms folded, it is united on both sides: which Arms embrace the Trunc of the Oblongated Marrow, and so unite that Limbus of the Brain too more firmly to themselves.

Corpus glandulojum, the same with Prostata.

Corpus varicosum, see Varicosum corpus.

Corpus Pampineforme, see Varicosum corpus.

Corpus Pyramidale, see Varicosum corpus.

Corrofio Chymica, is a Calcination of mixed Bodies by Corrofives.

Correfevum is a Medicine that has a power of

Corroding, as Lime, Aquafortis, Oc.

Corrodentia, Corroding things, are those which eat up and consume Excrescent Flesh, with their

Tharp Particles.

Corticalis substantia cerebri, is the outward Substance of the Brain, full of Labyrinths, and Meanders in the outside; it is covered with a thin skin, it is of an Ash grissie Colour, and full of little Vessels: inwardly the Medullary Substance is next to it. Its use is to generate Animal Spirits from the Blood, and hence they are conveyed by the Medullarie Substance to the Nerves, and distributed through the whole Body. Secondly, The Seat of the Memory, and Sleep is placed there.

Corypbe is the Crown of the Head; also the interior

interior Extremity of the Fingers, near the Nails.

Coryza, or gravedo, is a defluction of a sharp, salt, and thickned Humour, into the Mouth, Lungs, and Nostrils, from the Ventricles of the Brain, by the Nerves of sinelling; for when it grows thick, it can neither be Vercolated by the Reins, nor pass from the Pitutarie Glandule, thorough the Infindibulum into the Veins, and therefore it Distills into the Nostrils by the aforesaid Nerves, which is it meet with an Accension of Sulphureons Particles, it produces a Fever, and consequently thirst. Hence comes that Coryza, either with or without a Fever.

Cosmetica are Medicines which whiten and soften the Skin, as Oyl of Tartar, a dissolution of Subli-

mated Mercury, Sulphur, Campbor, &c.

Costæ, the Ribs, are those Bones which with other parts make the Chest or Thorax: backward they are connexed with the Vertebres of the Back, forward with the Cartilages of the Breast-bone; they are Twelve in Number on both sides; the seven upper are called true, the five lower spurious, the broader part of the Ribs is called Palmula, the straiter towards the Vertebres, Remulus.

Cotyla attica, is Nine Ounces, as an Italian He-

mina; but Cotyla Italica contains Twelve.

Cotyle, the same with Acetabulum, is the Cavitie of the Huckle-bone, which is appointed to receive the head of the Thigh-bone

Cotyledon, the same with Cotyle.

Cotyledones, or Acetabula uterina, are Glandules dispersed up and down the uttermost Membrane of the Fætus, called Chorion; which separate Nu-

tritions

tritions juice from the Womb to nourish the Fatus; but this is found onely in some Animals: the
Placenta in the Womb supplies their place in Women. Also the gaping meetings of the Veins in
the Womb, are called Cotylidones, and Acetabula;
these Glandules are so called, from the resemblance they bear to the Leaves of the Herb Pennywort, in Latin Cotyledon.

Coxæ os, the Hyp-bone, called otherwise Innominatum, and illium coxendix, because it contains
the Gut called ileum; it is annexed to the sides of
the Os Sacrum; in Infants it consists of Three Bones,
Ilium, Ischium, and Os pubis, which are joyned together by Cartilages till Seven Years of Age, then
it is distinguished by a Triple Line; it grows into one continued Bone in Adult persons.

Coxendix, the same with Coxa and Ischium.

Crama, Croma, and Chrama, is a mixture of any

thing, whether Medicines or Elements.

Cranium is the compages of the Bones of the Head, to which belong the Bones of the Fore-head, of the fides of the Head, of the hinder part of the Head, of the Temples, the Bone called Sphenoides, and another called Cribriforme like a Sieve: it is like a Kparos an Helmet to the Head, which defends it from External Injuries; its upper part is double: fome call it Calva and Calvaria. See Calva.

Crapula is an Head-ach proceeding from too much Wine.

Crasis, or temperamentum, is a convenient mixtion of qualities; temperament is either Simple, or Compound; Simple, is when onely one quality exceeds the rest, as hor, cold, moist, dry, salt, sharp, cr. Compound, is when more qualities exceed, as hot and dry, hot and bitter, falt and sharp, acid and frigid, acid and acrimonious, and also one is inherent, which is fixed in the parts; another influent, which is derived upon the parts, from the Blood and Spirits; and it is either moderate, or immoderate; total, or partial; natural or acquired; permanent or transcorie, to an equality in weight, or a just proportion; and so they make a great many distinctions, which signific little or nothing.

Craticula is a Chymical Inftrument made of fquare pieces of Iron, as thick as ones Finger, placed fo near one another in Acute Angles, that there's half a Fingers space betwixt them; it is used

in making of Fires, to keep up the Coles.

Cremasteres, are two Muscles of the Testicles, called suspensores, hangers; they grow outwardly to the Membrane of the vagina, and proceed in men from the Ligament which is in the os pubis; and are fast connexed to the lower part of the Testicles.

Cribrosum os, see Ethmoides.

Cribrum benedictum antiquorum, the Ancients fancied Two Cavities placed long-ways in the Reins; one uppermost, whereinto the Serous Blood was poured from the Emulgent Arteries; another lowermost, which they fancied was distinguished with a certain Transverse Membrane sull of little holes like a Sieve; whence they called it Colatorium, a Strainer, and Benedictum Cribrum, a blessed Sieve, through which they would have the Serum Percolated into the Ureters, and the good Blood stay behind for the nourishment of the Reins.

Cricoaryt anoides are Muscles which proceed from

from the Cartilage, called Cricoides. and are inferted into the Aryt anoides, which whilst they draw back-ward and outwardly, the opening of the Larynx is Dilated.

Cricoides is the Cartilage of the Larynx or Wind-

pipe, which is in fashion of a Ring.

Cricothyroides fignifies a pair of Muscles, which proceed from the Cartilage like a Ring, and are terminated in that which is called Scatiformis, or like a Shield; they Dilate the opening of the Larynx by moving a little obliquely.

Crimnoides, or Crimnodes, is Urine with thick

Sediments at the bottom, like Bran.

Crifima are Signs by which one may differn

and judge.

Crisis is a sudden Change in a Disease, either towards a Recovery, or Death. It fometimes fignifies a Secretion of Humors; but is more frequently taken for a Judgment passed upon a Disease. One Crisis is called perfect, another imperfect; the perfect is that which frees the Patient perfectly and entirely from the Diftemper; and it is either Salutary, or deadly. 1. It must be judged by very good Signs. 2. Be manifest. 3. Happen upon a Critical Day. 4. Be faithful. 5. Secure. 6. Suitable to the Disease, and the Distemper of the Patient. An imperfect Crisis, is that which does not clearly determine the Tendency of the Difease, but leaves room for another Crisis: and this is Two-fold, either for the better, or for the worfe : the former is that which does not quite take away the Disease, but enables the Patient to bear it better: the latter, is when the Difease becomes more violent and dangerous. That Crifes depend upon the Motion and Influence of the Moon, and Stars, and follow their Quadrate and opposite Aspects, or their Conjunctions, is false and frivolous; for Critical Evacuations are determined only according to the store and turgescencie of Adust Matter, which is Expelled the Body sooner or later, according to the different Temperament of the Persons Assected: whereupon depends the variety of Critical days.

Crifte are Excrescencies of Flesh growing about the Fundament, from a preposterous use of Coition, the Roots whereof are often Chapt, and

Cleft.

Christa Galli is the Third part of the Bone Ethmoides, or the inner Process, not much unlike the Comb of a Cock: it arises betwixt the Olfactory Nerves; and has the Extremity of the Third Cavity of the hard skin of the Brain, called Dura meninx, implanted in it.

Criterium, the same that Crisis.

Crithe, or Hordeolum, is a little Oblong Push, or Swelling, which grows to the Eye-brows where the Hairs are; so called from its resemblance to

a Barly-corn.

Critici dies are those whereon there happens a studden change of a Disease, and they are Three-stold: some are called truly and perfectly Critical; others Indices; others Intercidentes. The perfectly Critical Days are called Principes, or Radicales; because that the Crisis which happen on these days have all the marks of a perfect Crisis: and these are the Seventh, the Fourteenth, and the Twenty-sirst Day. Indices which are called also Contemplabiles, and Internuncii, are those which indicate,

Indicate, that the Crifis will be on the Seventh day: and these are Three: the Fourth, the Eleventh, and Seventeenth Day. Intercidentes, which are called also Intercalares, irrepentes, or provocatorii, are those which fall betwixt the days called Principes & Indices, and they onely aim at an imperfect Crisis, and are the Third, the Fifth, the Ninth, the Thirteenth, and the Nineteenth; but all other Days which are neither Frincipes, nor Indices, nor Intercidentes, are called Vacui, and Medicinales, and they are the Sixth, the Eighth, the Tenth, the Twelfth, the Sixteenth, and the Eighteenth. computation of Critical Days, is to be Instituted from that hour wherein the Patient first felt himfelf ill. We may observe by the by, That the computation of Critical Days in these Countries does not exactly correspond with Hypocrates his Accounts. All these days depend upon the sooner or later Fermentation and Maturation of the Morbific Matter.

Critica Signa, Critical Signs, are fuch as are taken from a Crisis, either towards Death, or a Recovery; and some of them are antecedent, which either fore-tell the time of a Crisis, or signifie a kind of Crisis. Others are concomitant, which appear at the same time with the Criss. And others, Laftly, are Subsequent, which shew, whether an imperfect Recovery be to be expected; or there be fear of a Relapse.

Crotaphites are the Muscles, Veins, and Arteries about the Temples. Sometimes Crotaphium is

taken for a pain in the Head.

Crotaphium, See in Crotaphites.

Crucibulum, a Crucible, is a Vessel for melting

Minerals and Metals made of Earth, extraordinarily hardned by Fire, with an Acute Basis, but a larger top, round, or triangular. There is also a fort of Crucible made, commonly called *Testa*, which is sufficient to melt Metals.

Cruditas morborum, a Crudity in Diseases, is when the Blood (as in continued Fevers) is not yet duly sermented, and brought to a right con-

fiftence.

Cruditas Ventriculi, a Crudity of the Stomach, is when meat out of a defect of Nourishment, or some other cause, is not rightly sermented, and turned into Chyle: and it is Threefold, Apepsia, Bradypepsia, and Dispepsia: of which in their proper places.

distinction betwixt Sanguis, and Cruor; the former whereof, he says, Is the Blood in the Arteries;

the latter, that in the Veins.

Crus, or Magness pes, is all that part of the Body which reaches from the Buttocks down to the end of the Toes; it is divided into the Thigh, Leg, and Foot.

Crusta lastea is a species of Achor, a Scurs, or crustie Scab: onely with this difference, that an Achor Insects onely the Head; but this, not onely the Face, but almost the whole Body of an Insant at the time of its first Sucking. Crusta Lastea turns white, but Achors have another colour.

Crymodes is a cold shivering Fever, but many times accompanied with an Inflamation of the

inner parts.

Cryforchis is an absconding of the Testicles in the Belly.

Crystallinus

Crystalinus humor oculi, called also Glacialis, the Crystaline humor of the Eye, within the opening of the Tunica Uvea, like a Glass put over a hole, collects and refringes the Rays which strike upon it from all parts; its Substance is like Glue, or the Gum of a Tree, very pellucide, and of a consistence like melting Wax, which though it be pressed, does not yet easily yield and separate. In Men it is shaped like a Lintel, whose outward Surface is pretty plain, but the inner gibbous and rising: this Humor, though it be not apt to spread abroad, yet is cloathed with a small Membrane of its own, called Aranea, by reason of its thinness, like to a Spiders Web.

Crystalloides tunica, the same with Aranea Tu-

nica.

Cubiforme, see Cuboides.

Cubitus, the middle part betwixt the Shoulderbone and the Wrest; it consists of two Bones, one called *Ulna*, and the other *Radius*: the ends whereof meet indeed, but the middle parts are separate, though they be tied together a little by a Membranous Ligament.

Cuboides is the Fourth bone in that part of the Foot which immediately succeeds the Leg, and that in both Feet. It is called also Grandinosum,

and Cubiforme.

Cucupha is a Cover for the Head, made of Odoriferous and Cephalic Spices beat to Powder, and stitched betwixt two pieces of Silk; or else, sowed within a Cap, and worn upon the Head against Catarrhs, and other Diseases of the Head.

Cucurbita is a Chymical pointed Vessel made of Earth or Glass, used in Distillations by an Alem-

Vie: sometimes it is taken for Cucurbitula.

Cucurbitini lumbrici are broad Worms, like

the feed of a Gourd.

Cucurbitula, or Cucurbita, a Cupping-glas, is a wide, hollow Veffel, made of Glass or Tin, which is applyed to the Body with Scarrification, or without it, to divert, to derive the Blood into another part, or to let it out; if it be applyed without Scarrification, it is called Cucurbita caca & ventofa. Cupping-glasses are applied to the most fleshy parts, where the large Vessels and Nerves cannot be hurt. The drawing which is performed by these Glasses, is done thus: after the Skin is scarrified, the Air in the Cupping-glasses is rarified, and dilated by the flame of the Towe that is fired within it, which after it is cooled and condensed, takes up less room than before; so that the External Air pressing upon the Flesh without, forces the Blood into the Glass. are two forts of Cupping-glaffes, favs Celfus, one of Brass, and the other of Horn: the former is open on one part, and shut on the other; the latter is equally open on one part, on the other has a little hole: burning Towe is thrown into the Brazen one, and fo its mouth is applyed, and forced upon the Body till it flick. That of Horn, is applyed fingly by it felf, and by a violent fucking at the little hole, which must presently be stopt up close with Wax, it sticks as fast as the other: but if other things fail, then a little Cup or Goblet with a strait mouth may be very fitly applyed to the same Effect; after it has stuck, if the Skin be scarrified before with a Pen-knife, it draws out the Blood; if it be whole and entire, it draws

draws out the Flatulent Matter; therefore where the matter within is hurtful and offensive, it must be applyed the former way; where there's an Inflamation, the latter. The Agyptians at this day use those of Horn; as appear from Prosper

Alpinus.

Cuneiforme os is so called from the resemblance they say it has to a Wedge; in Latin Cuneus; the Ancients called it Multiforme, of many Shapes, by reason of the various Processes inside and outside, which render it rough and unequal: it is situate in the midst of the Basis of the Brain, and is placed under it like a Basis, so that it touches upon most of the Bones of the Head, and the upper law.

Cuneiformia offa, are those bones which make the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh bone of that part of the Foot which immediately succeeds the Leg: which Fallopius calls Sphenoidea, Innominata, and Calco-

idea.

Cunnus is a Womans Privie Parts, confifting of

a Clytoris, Nympha, &c.

Curatio is a right way or method of finding out by Symptoms and Indications, proper Remedies for any Disease, in order to the Recovery of Health.

Curativa indicatio, is an Indication which respects the Disease to be cured.

Curculio, the same with Cion.

Cuticula the little thin skin, is a cover of the skin without fense, extended outwardly over the whole skin like a Membrane, full of Innumerable small Pores, accommodated to the avoiding of injuries from abroad, to the shutting up of the Cutaneous

Cutaneus Vessels, and to the more Acurate Perfecting of Tactile Qualities: It is nourished by the Blood; for if it be lost or perished, it comes again, though its Vessels be but little conspicuous. It is not condensed by Cold; for I have often shown it in Abortions; nor is it condensed by Oily Vapours, because that condensed Vapours easily slide

off again.

Cutis is the skin in a living Man: but Pellis, is that which is flead off, and it is the outermost cover of the whole Body, or a pretty thick Membrane wrought of feveral Filaments of the Veins and Arteries, Nerves, and Nervous Fibres, Complicated and Interwoven with one another, full of Glandules, and Limpheducts, or Veffels that convey away the Vapours and Swet, abounding with a great number of Pores here and there, and fenfibly Perforated in many places to let in and out, as occasion requires, as at the Mouth, Nostrils, Eyes, Ears, Privities, Fundament, &c. it is thickest of all upon the Head; moderately hard in the Neck and Back; finer in the Face, Yard, and outer skin of the Cod; thin on the fides; thinnest of all on the Lips; in some places, as the Elbow, Forehead, foles of the Feet . Oc. it sticks very close together.

Cyathus, we English it properly a Beeker, is a Measure of Dry things as well as Liquids; not as some think, a common fort of Cup, but the

Eighth part of a Sextarie.

Cyclisci, are Surgeons Tools wherewith they scrape away Corrupt Flesh, or the like; made in the form of an Half Moon.

Cyema, the fame with Embrion.

Cylindrus

Cylindrus is a Plaister made oblong; which Physicians call Magdaleo.

Cyllosis, see in Cyllum.

Cyllum fignifies a Leg put out of joynt outwardly. Also one Lame and Crooked.

Cymbiforme os, see os Naviculare.

Cynanche and Lycanche, so called, because it is frequently incident to Dogs and Wolves, is an Inflamation of the inner Muscles of the Larynx, accompanied with a difficulty of breathing, and a continual Fever.

Cynantropia is Madness given by a Dog, wherein the Patient slight, and any thing that is bright and splendid; fears Water, and trembles at the sight and remembrance of it; it proceeds usually from a poysonous bite, or the like, of some mad Creature, as a Dog, a Wolf, &c.

Cynodes orexis, is a Canine Appetite, or an Extreme hunger joyned with Vomiting, or a Looseness: it arises from too much, or a too Acid

Ferment in the Stomach.

Cynodesmus is the band which ties the little skin

of the Yard to the Nut.

Cynodontes are those Teeth betwixt the Axel Teeth and the Grinders, called Canini, Columellares, and Oculares, Eye-Teeth, as we say.

Cyphosis is the bending of the Vertibres of the

Back towards the Back parts.

Cyrtoma is a bunch on the Back, or a Tumor in any other part.

Cyrtofis, the same with Cyrtoma.

Cyssaros is the Gut called Rectum, the lower-most of all: Also the Fundament.

Cystica are Medicines used against Distempers in the Bladder.

Cystis

Cyftis is the Bladder that holds the Urine, or the Gall.

Cyftis choledochus, the same with Folliculus fal-

D.

D Acryodes are Ulcers which continually fend forth Matter.

Danich, the same with Lupinus.

Darsis is an Exceriation of the Skin.

Dartus is the second Tunic of the common Cotes which mediately cover the Testicles of a Man: it arises from the Fleshie Membrane; but in Women the Testicles are immediately covered with the Cote of the Peritonæum.

Dasymma is a Superficiarie in equalitie of the inner part of the Eye-lids, accompanied with a redness.

Debilitas is a weakness proceeding from Swounding, Fainting, Hunger, Disease, or otherways.

Declinatio morbi, the declension of a Disease is when it recedes from its height, and the Patient is beyond danger: for none dyes in the declension of a Disease but accidentally. See Acme.

Decoctum, see Apozema.

Decussis, the same with Denarius.

Decussorium is a Chyrurgeons Instrument wherewith the Dura Mater being highly pressed, is acurately adjoyned to the Scull, that the puss or snottie Matter gathered betwixt the Scull and the Skin called Dura Menix, or Mater, may be Evacuated by a hole made with a Chyrurgeon's instrument called Trepanum.

Defectio

Defectio animi, see Lypothomia. Deflagratio febrium, see Apyrexia. Defluvium capillorum, see Alopecia. Deflexus, the same with Catarrhus.

Deglutio, swallowing, is an Animal Action whereby Meat chawed in the Mouth, or any thing more Liquid, descends into the Stomach by the con-

traction of the Fibers of the Gullet.

Delirium is a Depravation of the imagination and judgment, arifing from a Tumultuary and diforderly motion of the Animal Spirits; whereupon the Persons Affected speak several absurd and incongruous things, the antecedent cause whereof lies either in the Blood, or in the Animal Spirits; there are several species of it: some who speak little, some who dote in their talk; and not onely think, but speak things ridiculous, strange, magnificent, and malicious; others again really execute what they think, and that either with laughter, or in great earnest: but all these orders of doting people, are reduced to certain destinations.

Dejectio is an Evacuation of the Excrements by the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts.

Deleterium is any Poysonous Medicine.

Deligatio is a part of Chyrurgery that concerns the binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. and it is either Simple or Compound. The Simple is either equal or unequal: the equal is onely round, which swathes the affected Member without any Declention to either side: the unequal is divided into Ascia and Sima, which at least differ upon the account of one being greater, and the other less; Ascia declines little from a round, but

but Sima much. There are a great many distinctions of Swathing, taken from the likeness of the parts which are swathed, or from certain Animals and other things.

Deliquium animi, the same with Eclipsis.

Deliquium chymicum, is a Distillation by the force of Fire: or a melting of the Calx which is fuspended in moist Cells, and a Resolution of it

into a Lixivious Humour.

Deltoides is a Triangular Muscle, like the Greek A, it proceeds from the Channel Bone, from the upper Process of the Shoulder-blade, and from the Process of the same, which is called Spiniforme, or like a Thorn; and being fastned to the middle strong Tendon of the Shoulder, lifts up the Shoulder it felf.

Denarius is the Seventh part of an Ounce.

Dentarpaga, see Forfex.

Dentes the Teeth, are little bones of both Jaws fastned one within another like so many Nails. Men are faid to have Thirty, and Women Twenty eight; as far as they appear above the Gums there's no Membrane about them; they grow continually, otherwise they would be worn out by daily grinding, they are not onely provided with Veins and Arteries, but with Nerves too; as the great pains which they are subject to, manifeftly evince.

Dentiducum, fee Forfex.

Dentifricium is a Medicine for whitening, scouring, and fastning the Teeth, and for strengthning the Gums.

Dentitio is the time that Children breed Teeth, which is about the feventh Month, or later; and ufually

usually the upper Teeth come first, in some the under; and amongst these, the fore-teeth first: many times Fevers, Convulsions, Loosnesses, &c. attend Children in the time of breeding Teeth.

Derivatio is a means whereby blood that flows towards one part, but is not fixed there, is drawn

away by a neighbouring part.

Derma, the same with Cutis.

Descensum, or per descensum destillare; See Delicquium.

Deficcatio is an Evaporation of superfluous moist-

ness by heat.

Destillatio is an Extraction of the moist or unctuous parts, which are rarified into Mist, or Smoak as it were, by the force of Fire. Distillation is performed by a Bladder, by the Chymical Instrument called Cucurbita, (before described) by a Retort, by Deliquium, by Filtre, by Descent; &c. and that either in Balneo Maria, Sand, Vapours, Dung, the Sun, a Reverberatorie, &c.

Detergentia, see Abstergentia.

Deuteropathia is a Disease that proceeds from another Disease; for Example, If the Head-ach from the Distemper of another part, the Morbific Matter being translated thither from its for-

mer Repositorie.

Diabetes, so Galen calls it, and Agineta dipsacus, from the great Thirst that attends it: and as others will have it, from a certain fort of Serpent called Dipsacus, found especially in Lybia, which Poysons with its bite, and brings an unquenchable Thirst upon the person Assected. It is a rare Distemper, which Galen says, he has seen but twice. The Famous Doctor J. Van Dueren, and I, obser-

ved it once in a Reverend Pastor of the Church; and it is too great a Fusion of the Blood, where-upon the Serum, joyned with a violent Thirst, passes the Reins, and is Excerned in great quantity by the passages of the Urine; it proceeds ordinarily from a too much exalted, or a too Acid Ferment in the Reins.

Diabrosis is a solution of the Continuum, by eat-

ing out of parts.

Diaclisma is a washing of the Mouth to cleanse it, or to strengthen the Teeth or Gums; the Washes are made of several Astringents, as of the Herbs Britannica, Tormentil, bark of Pomgranates, Galls, Allum, Flowres, or Blossoms of wild Pomgranates, &c.

Diacoprægia is a Medicine made of Goats-dung, against Tumors in the Spleen, and Glandules behind the Ears, called Parotides.

Diacrisis is a distinction and dijudication of Dis-

eases and Symptomes.

Diacritica, see Diacrisis.

Diadoche is a succeeding by a Criss.

Diadosis is a distribution of Nourishment through

all the parts.

Diæresis is an Eating out, or consuming of Vessels, as Senertus says, when from some cutting corroding Cause, some ways and passages are made which naturally ought not to have been; or when some which really are, yet are dilated more than ordinary, so that the Humours which ought to have been contained in the Vessels, run out. For first, a Diæresis may be occasioned by sharp Humors which dissolve the Unity, and cut away; which likewise sharp Medicines will do, if they consult

confift of thick parts; for those of Minute parts are not Corrofive, because they stick not long Again, plenty of Humours may occafion a Diarefis, by diffending and bursting the parts. Thirdly, There are several evident causes of a Dieresis; to wit, all those which by Contusion and Stretching, do break the Unity of the Vessels; firelt as are Vehement Motion, Noise, great Weight, things that Wound, that Bruife, a Fall, a Leap, and the like; amongst which, you may reckon Wind, which being long pent up, does fometimes fo forcibly diftend the parts of the Body, that it does not onely Dilate the natural Cavities which contain it, but make new, when it breaks out, and diffolves the Unity of the parts also; a Chyrurgical Operation, which either by Incifion, Burning, Perforating, Shaving, Filing, Sawing, or

Eating, folves the Continuity of parts.

Diæta, Diet, is a method in found Persons of living moderately; in Sick, a Remedy confifting in the right use of things necessary to life; and upon that account is either of a thick, moderate, or thin confistence: the first is done by a good quantity of firm folid Meats, and fuch as afford good nourishment; this fort of Diet is called simply full, and was formerly made of whole Barley. corns husked and boyled, like Furmety : or it is more full and thick, which is done by Pullets flesh, and poched Eggs: or it is most full, which allows of eating of things Gelt: that of a moderate confiftence, is which confifts of Meats of a moderate quantity and fubitance; this was formerly done by Bread fopt in Pottage, or with young tender Flesh: that of a thin consistence is, which is done

by little Nourishment, and that thin and weak : which for the most part is agreeable in sharp Diseases: and this is Threefold, either simply weak, which was formerly done by the juice of Ptisane: or more weak, when the Patient drunk Water and Honey boiled together: or weakest of all, when the Patient took no meat; but now-adays Diets are not fo strictly observed as formerly; especially in these Countries.

Diætetica is a part of Physick that prescribes the use and knowledge of Six things which are

not Natural.

Diagnosis is the Knowledge of present signs: or a knowledge whereby we understand the prefent condition of a Distemper; and it is Threefold, either a right instigation of the part Affected, of the disease it self, or of its Cause.

Dialeimma, the same with Apprexia.

Diapasma, according to Pliny, is a dry Medicine, made up of dry Powders, to be sprinkled upon fomething; as either upon Clothes to Pertune them, or upon Ulcers, and Wounds, feveral ways; or upon Drink, to make it more Delicious.

Diapedesis is an Eruption of the Blood, by rea-

for of the thinness of the Vessels.

Diaphanum is that which is Transparent, as the

Humors of the Eyes, the Tunica Cornea, &c.

Diaphoresis, Sweating, is a Perspiration of all manner of Effluvia through the invisible pores of

the Body.

Diaphragma, or Septum Transversum, and Disseptum, is a Transverse Muscle which separates the Thorax or Chest from the Abdomen; in the middle it is Membranous; the Gullet, the great Ar: terie,

terie, and the great hollow Vein, all pass through it: it conduces to respiration with other Muscles, and pressing upon the Guts, helps forward the Secretion of the Excrements.

Diaphrattontes are Membranes called Pleura, which cover the infide of the Thorax, and leave a kind of partition in the middle, called Mediastinum.

Diaphthora is a Corruption of any part of the

Body.

Diaplasis is the setting of a Limb out of joynt. Diaplasma is an Ointment or Fomentation.

Diapnoe, the same with Diaphoresis.
Diaprema, the same with Emprema.

Diapyetica are Medicines which ripen the Pus, or Crass snorty Matter.

Diaria febris, the same that Ephemera.

Diarrhæa is a loofeness in the Belly which Fjects several Bilious, Pituitous, and other sæculent Excrements.

Diarthrofis is a good constitution of the Bones, whereby they are apt to move easily and strongly; such as is in the Arm, Hands, Thigh, Foot, &c.

Diastole is the Dilatation of the Heart, when the Blood flows into it, from the place where it is accended, the Lungs.

Diateretica is part of the art of preserving Health, which is various according to the Age

and Constitution of Men.

Diathesis is the Natural or Præternatural Disposition of the Body, whereby we are inclined to perform all Natural Actions, ill or well.

Dichophyia is a fault in the Hair, when it parts.

H 2 Dicrotus

Dicrotus is a Pulse that beats twice.

Didymi are twins.

Dies Critici, see Critici dies.

Digastricus is a double-bellied Muscle, which arises from the Process called mammiformis, or like a Teat, and ends in the inner middle part of the Chin, and draws it downwards.

Digerentia, or præparantia, are those things which change the qualities of fermenting Hear,

which refift Action.

Digestio Chymica, a Chymical Digestion, is when things are Digested by an Artificial heat, just as they are naturally in the Stomach.

Digestiva, see Digerentia.

Dilatatio is when any Passages or Receptacles in the Body are too much distended, as in Veins that swell with Melancholy, corrupt Blood in the Temples, Legs, &c.

Dilatatorium is a Chyrurgeons Instrument wherewith the Womb or the Mouth is dilated or opened. It is called likewise Speculum, because by it one may see into the Mouth, or the Womb.

Dilutum, the same with infusio. Dinus the same with Vertigo.

Diota is a Vessel that surrounds a thing; so called from its Two Ears, which Environ both Arms, applyed to its sides: its Inserior part is made like a Cupping-glass, upon which an Alembic is put, wherein there is a Channel at the top which serves to pour Liquor in; and it has besides two crooked Noses conveniently placed, which convey the Condensed Humor from the Head of the Instrument into the Cucurbite.

Dioptra is an Instrument whereby one may see

into the Matrix, otherwise called Dilatatorium, wherewith the Womb is dilated and enlarged in the extraction of a dead Fætus out of it, or in inspecting any Ulcers that are in it.

Diplasiasmus is a Reduplication of Diseases: also Two Muscles of the Arm, which serve to turn it

about.

Diploe is the lower thin plate or shell of the Scull: also a double Vessel usual with Chymists.

Diploma, the same with Diploe: sometimes it is

taken for a complicated or folded cloth.

Dipfacus, the same with Diabetes. Diflocatio, the same with Luxatio.

Dispensatorium, a Dispensatorie, is a Book useful for Apothecaries, wherein all Medicines, at least the most usual, are contained, and prescribed; that they may be prepared in the Shops all the Year round.

Dispositio is an Habit whereby we are well or

ill disposed to perform an Action.

Dissimilares partes, Dissimilar parts, are such as can be divided into various parts different from one another; as the hand into Veins, Muscles, Bones, &c.

Dissolutio is when Electuaries and Powders are mingled and dissolved in water or a decoction.

Distentio is when parts are pussed up, dilated, or relaxed by any thing, as the Guts by Wind, raised from Esservencies within them, whence Oppressions and Pains frequently proceed.

Distorsio is when parts are ill placed, or ill figu-

red.

Distributio Chyli, the Chyle is distributed when after a due fermentation in the Ventricle and the

H 3

Gits,

Guts, it soaks into the little Teats in the Intestines, (which Dr. Willis calls the Glandulous Tunic) and passing through the Lacteal Yeins, and its proper Channel along the side of the Thorax, at last falls into the Subclavian Vein, that it may Circulate with the Blood, and receive its Colour.

Districheasis is a double row of Hair on the

Eye-lids.

Dieuresis, is a Secretion of the Urine by the Reins; which is done after this manner: there are little Glandules placed near the Emulgent Arteries, wherewith the Serum is separated from the Blood, and is conveyed by little Channels (of which the substance of the Reins does principally consist) to the Carunculæ Papillares, little Pappie pieces of Flesh, thence to the Pelvis, the Basin, thence to the Ureters, thence to the Bladder, and so out of Dores.

Diuretica, are those Medicines which by parting, dissolving, and funding the Blood, do precipitate

the Serum by the Reins to the Bladder.

Dodecadactylum is the first of the small Guts, beginning from the Pylorous of the Stomach, and ending where the Gut jejunum begins: it is so called, as if it were the length of Twelve Fingers, which yet is never observed in any men amongst us; perhaps the Ancients mistook from inspecting the Guts of some Brutes.

Dogmatica Medicina, or rational: Hippocrates was its first Author, and after him Galen; who

both added reason to experience.

Dolor, Pain, the same with Algema. Dolor Nephriticus, the same that Nephritis.

Dorsum,

of the Thorax; The Dersum, back, of the Hand or Foot, is their out-fide.

Dofis is a fet quantity of Physick, or as much as

is given at once.

Dothien is an hard swelling, or push, as big as a Pigeons Egg, accompanied with a grievous Pain,

and proceeding from thick Blood.

Dracunculus is an Ulcer which eats through a Nerve it self: also, a long fort of Earth worm, white, plain, but not very broad; which frequently grows to Indians Legs.

Drachma, a Dram, is the Eighth part of an

Ounce, it contains three Scruples.

Drastica are the most ready Medicines.

Dropacismus is that wherewith all the External Members being extenuated, loosened, cold and moist, are anointed; and it is either Simple or Compound: the Simple is made of a little Pitch melted with Oyl: The Compound, besides that, has Pepper, wild Pellitory, Brimstone, and Rosemary-seed in it; and if there be occasion for drying, they add Natural Brimstone, as it is digged out of the Earth, Salt, and the Ashes of Vine-branches: but if it be to Vellicate, then you must add Euphorbium, (a Tree first found by King Juba) it is made up in different Forms; sometimes like an Emplastrum, other times like a Cataplasme.

Dropax, the same that Dropacismus. Ductus bilarius, see Porus bilarius.

Ductus Chyliferus is a Vessel, in the lower part whereof, all the Lacteal Veins, and many Lympheducts are terminated: it arises about the Glandule of the Kidney on the left side; and ascending H 4

along the Thorax near the great Arterie, ends at the Subclavian Vein on the left fide; it is furnished with several Valves, that the Matter which ascends by it, may not fall down again: betwixt the Fourth and Sixth Verrebre it is variously forked as Nature has been pleased to sport. Itsuse is to convey the Chyle and the Lympha from the

lower parts to the Heart.

Ductus pancreaticus, is a little Channel which arifes from the Pancreas or Sweet bread, which is inserted into the Guts near, or not far off the passage which conveys the Bile; it runs with a Lymphatic juice, which it discharges into the Gut Duodenum, to ferment and volatife the Meat from the Acid ferment of the Stomach, and the mixture of Gall: The Learned Dr. Graat knew how to get a juice out of it, that was something Acid; though other Physicians doubt of it, and of certain Diseases which the Excellent Sylvins Attributes to the Effervescence of this Acid Pancreatic juice, with the Gall in the Duodenum. But we Affirm, That there is fometimes an Acid juice found in it, and often a falt and auftere; but frequently an infipid volatile Liquor. See my An-Yomie Reformed. Chap. 11. 1. 1.

Ductus Roriferus, so the Noble Bilsius calls it;

the same with Ductus Chyliferus.

1.11.

Duttus Salivares, or Salivarii, are passages which proceeding from the Maxilarie Glandules, goes as far as the Jaws and sides of the Tongue, where they emit the juice we call Spittle, which conduces to the better chewing and swallowing of solid Meat, and something to its Fermentation too.

Ductus Thoracicus, see Ductus Chyliferus.

Ductus Umbilicalis, see Funiculus.

Duodenum intestinum, the same with Dodeca-dastylon.

Dura Mater, see Mater Dura.

Dysæsthesia is a difficulty of, or fault in sensati-

Dyscrasia is an unequal mixture of Elements

in the Blood, or Nervous Juice.

Dyselces is one who is troubled with Ulcers that

are very hard to be Cured.

Dysenteria is a Loosness, accompanied with Gripings in the Belly, wherein bloody and purulent Excrements, and Membraneous pieces of the Intestines too are Excerned, always or very frequently attended with a continual Fever, and a Drought.

Dysodes is any thing that swells ill, as Excre-

ments.

Dysorexia is want of Appetite, proceeding from an ill disposition of the Stomach.

Dyspathia is an Impatient Temper.

Dyspepsia is a difficulty of Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach and Guts, whereupon the Nourishment is often turned into Acidity, and smells ill.

Dysphonia is a difficulty of Speech, from an ill

disposition of the Organs.

Dysphoria is an Impatience in Suffering.

Dyspinea is a difficulty of Breathing, which proceeds from vitiated, obstructed, or irritated Organs.

Dysiberapeuta, are Diseases of difficult Cure.
Dystbymia

Dysthimia is a fickness of the Mind.

Dystichia is a double row of Hair on the Eye-

Dystbriachisis is a continual defluction of Tears, from the pricking of Hairs in the Eye-lids, which

grow under the Natural Hairs.

Dystocia is a difficulty of bringing forth; or a prefernatural Birth; as when the Fætus comes forth Obliquely, Transverse, or with its Feet foremost; or when the Passages are straitned by Instantion, or otherwise; or when the Fætus is very large, weak, fat, or dead.

Diffrichiasis is when the Hairs grow inverse.

Dyfuria is a difficulty of Urine, proceeding from an ill disposition of the Organs, or from an Obstruction of them by the Stone, Gravel, or Viscous Clammy Humours, accompanied with an heat of the Urine.

F.

E Cholica are Medicines which help the Delivery in hard Labour. Also Medicines which cause Abortions.

Eccathartica, fee Cartharticum.

Ecchyloma, the fame with Extractum.

Ecchymoma fignifies Marks, and Spots in the Skin, from the Extravalation of Blood.

Ecchymofis, the same with Ecchymoma.

Eccope, the fame with Extirpatio.

Ecchoprotica, the same with Catharticum.

Eccrimocritica are figns from particular Excretions.

Exercise is a Secretion of Excrements.

Eclegma,

Lock, and Loboch; others Illinetus, is a Medicine applyed inwardly, of a middle confiftence, between a Syrup and an Opiate, made up of several Pectorals against the Distempers of the Throat, and the Lungs.

Eclipsis is a Defection of Spirit.

Eclysis is when the strength is a little decayed, proceeding from a want of sufficient warmth, and spirits in the Body.

Esphracticum is a Medicine good against Ob-

structions.

Ecphraxis is a taking away of Obstructions in any part, by opening cutting Medicines.

Ecphyfesis is a breathing thick.

Ecphysis is a Process that coheres with the Bone, Ecphesma is a juice squeezed out: also dregs which remain of any thing that is squeezed: likewise a fracture of the Scull, wherein the broken parts press upon the Meninges or Skins of the Brain.

Ecpiesmus is a very great Protuberance of the Eves.

Ecplexis is a fright or Stupor.

Ecpneumatosis, see Exspiratio. Ecptosis, the same that Luxatio.

Ecpuetica are condensing Medicines, see Incras-

Ecpyema, the same with Empyema.

Ecpyesis, see Ecpyema.

Ecrythmus is a Pulse which observes no me-

thod, nor Number incident to any age.

Ecstasis, an Ecstasie, is a commotion of the Mind: also a dimotion of any thing from the state wherein it was, into another.

Ecthlym-

Ecthlimma is an Ulceration arising from a violent compression in the Surface of the Skin.

Ectbymata are Pimples, or certain breakings out

in the Skin, as the small Pox, &c.

Ecthymosis is a Commotion and Intumescencie of the Blood: also a chearfulness of mind.

Estillotica are Medicines which confume Callous

parts, and pull out hairs.

Ectropium is a growing of the Eye-lids, when the lower is shorter than the upper.

Eczemata are red hot, and burning Pimples; some take Hydroa for Eczema, but 'tis a mistake.

Effervescentia is an Intestine Motion of Particles of different nature and qualities, tending to fudden Destruction; sometimes attending with heat, and a flame, as in unquenched Lime, Hay laid up moist, Chymical mixtures, &c.

Egestio, the same with Dejectio.

Elastica vis, is an Explosion of Animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps, Convulsions: also an Intestine Commotion of the Air.

Elaterium is the Juice of wild Cucumbers made up in a thick and hard confiftence: also any Me-

dicine that purges the Belly.

Elctica, see Attrabentia.

Elcus, see Helcus.

Electuarium is a Confection of Simple Ingredients, Paps or Pithes, Gums mixed with Syrup, or Honey, of a Confiftence like a Conferve; and it is either Simple, or Compound; the Simple consists onely of the Pith of Cassia, Tamarinds, or Pruines; but the Compound, for the most part of feveral Simple Ingredients, Pulps, condensated Juices, Gumms, &c. made up with Honey or Syrup.

rup. Electuaries are Digestive, Loosning, Purg-

ing, Strengthning, Alexipharmic, Ot.

Elementa, or Principia, are the Simpless Bodies that can be, which are neither made of one another, nor of any thing else, of which all things are made, and into which they are ultimately resolved. There are Five Elements, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water, and Earth; the two last whereof are called Passive, the rest Active. Others reckon Three only, Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury; but not so well. The Peripateticks reckon Four, Fire, Air, Water, and Earth. Cartesius supposes a First Matter, a Second, and a Third; but all those Elements are compounded of others; wherefore to say, that any thing consists thereof, is as if one should say, That a Tree is compounded of a Root, Trunc, Branches, Leaves, Flowers, &c.

Eleofaccharum, is nothing but Distisled Oyl, mix-

ed with Sugar.

Elephantiasis Arabum, of which the Greeks speak nothing, but the Arabians do frequently, is a kin to a varix, or crooked swelling in the Veins; and proceeds from thence, and is only a Tumor in the Feet: Avicenna Treats of this Distemper, where he speaks of the varices: yet Rhases differs from him, and Haly Abbas follows the Greeks; who fays, That an Elephas is a Disease, which corrupts all the Members of the Body, and is as it were an Universal Cancre: but neither is he confistent with himself when he Writes, That Ulcers in the Legs and Feet are called Elephas; and that Elephanticus Morbus is an Aposthume proceeding from Melancholy, in the Legs and Feet: and a fign of it, is that the shape of the Foot is like the figure of an Elephant.

Elephant. All the rest Treat separately of a Leprosy, and an Elephantia, and make the latter to be a swelling of the Feet, proceeding from Melancholy and Pituitous Blood, and the crooked swelling of the Veins, whereby the Feet resemble the Feet of an Elephant in shape and thickness, and this fort of Tumor is often seen in Beggars who wander much.

Elephantialis Grecorum, which the Arabians call a Leprosie: it is called also Elephas, Elephantiasis, and Elephantia, from an Elephant; as some think, because it makes People big like an Elephant: which is a foolish notation of the Word; for the Body is no bigger, though the Disease be. Others think it so called, because the Distemper lying in the Legs, makes them stiff and equal, like an Elephant: or because 'tis a strong vehement Difease like an Elephant; with such like stuff. Galen in his Fourteenth Chapter of Tumors fays, That this Disease is called Saturiasmus, when it first begins, because it makes the face like that of a Satyr. For the Lips are thick, the Nose swells, the Ears decays, the Jaws are red, the Forebead is fet with Tumours, like so many borns. Though others think it is called Saturialmus, because the Persons Affected are much inclined to Leachery at the beginning, as Satyrs are. Celsus Describes it thus, The whole Body, fays he, is so affected, that the very bones may be said to be Corrupted: the upper parts of the Body are full of Spots and Tumours, the Redness whereof is gradually turned into Black: the top of the Skin is unequally Thick, Thin, Hard, Soft, Rough, as if it had Scales on it; the Body decays, the Bone, Calves of the Legs, and Feet swell: when the Disease is old and inveterate.

inveterate, the Toes and Fingers are bid in the swelling, and a small Fever arises which easily consumes a man loaden with so many Instructies.

Elevator, the same with Elevatorium,

Elevatorium, so called from lifting up, is a Chyrurgions Instrument wherewith Sculls that are de-

preffed are raifed up again.

Eliwir, so called from the Arabic Word Elecschir, or Elieschir, or Eleschus; is the Essence of any thing Extracted with the Spirit of Wine, or something of that Nature; it is the same that a Tincture.

Elminthes are little Worms bred in the Guts; especially that called Restum, the lowermost

Elodes is a continual Fever, wherein the Patients

are almost melted through moisture.

Elythroides, or Vaginalis, is the second proper Tunic which mediately involves the Testicles.

Embrocha, the same that Embroche. Embrocha, the same that Embroche.

Embroche, an irregulation, or inftillation, is a fort of Fomentation, when a Liquor is distilled from on high, like Rain, upon a part, which is either done by a Vessel with a Nose that inclines, or by distillation, or out of an Ewer. First, it is used in Distempers of the Brain, where the Liquor is first poured upon the Suturs called Coronalis, and is permitted to run by that called Sagittalis. Secondly, it is applyed to the top of the Spinal Marrow, in Diseases of the Nerves, and is permitted to run down the whole ridge of the Back. Thirdly, it is used to warm or dry the Ventricle, and the Liquor is suffered to run through the whole Abdomen; and if the Bowels be weak, they ap-

ply a Sear-cloth of Santalum (some English it Sanders) to the Liver, when they apprehend it may be over-heated. The matter whereof these Embroches are made in common Bathe water, a Decoction, Milk, and Oyl, according as the Distemper of the part, and necessity require.

Embryon is the Rudiment of a Child in the

Womb.

Embryatomia is an Anatomical Diffection of a

Emetica or Vomitoria, are Medicines which with their Pungent Particles contract the Fibres of the Stomach upwards, and so Fject at the Mouth whatsoever is offensive to the Stomach; they are made of Decoctions, Tinctures, and Infusions, &c. and therefore for the most part are Liquid.

Emetologia is a description of things that pro-

voke Vomiting.

Emmenagoga are Medicines which excite the Courses.

Emmoton is a Liquid Medicine, which is injected into Ulcers, with a little Instrument which they use in Wounds, sashioned like a Man's Yard.

Emollientia, foftning things, are such as with a moderate heat and moisture, dissolve the parts, which before cohered close, and dissipating others, make them loose and soft.

Empasma, the same with Catapasma. Emphraxis is Obstruction in any part.

Emphractica, the same with Emplartomena.

Emphysema is an Inflamation, proceeding from an Effervencie, or otherwise.

Emphyton Thermon, is the innate heat, or heat first

first sown in the Fætus from the Parents Seed, which afterwards, when Respiration is begun, and the Fætus subsists of it self, decays by degrees. Both Philosophers and Physitians call this heat an innate and native Spirit, and say that it consists of Three parts, of a primogenial moisture, an innate Spirit and Heat. Whence Fernelius defines innate beat, to be a primogenial moisture every way qualified with an innate spirit and heat: but these toys of the Ancients are nothing to us; for tis certain, that Heat belongs onely to new-born creatures.

Empirica Medicina, quacking, is Curing the Sick by guess, without reason. Acron Agrigentinus was the first Author of it, who neglecting the reasons of things, contented himself with bare Experience. Quacks first flourished amongst the Agyptians; from this Trade came Mountebanks.

Emplastica, the same with Emplatiomena. Emplastrum a Plaister, is a Medicine applyed outwardly to the skin, spread upon Linnen, or Leather; it is commonly made of Oyls, or of those things which are of a like consistence with Oyl; as Swines-grease, Butter, Slimie viscous extractions from Gums, Roots, &c. also of Powders and Wax, or those things which are of a like consistence with Wax; as Rosin, Pitch, Gum, &c. the Mass whereof being yet hot, is formed into a Cylindriacal Figure.

Emplattomena, or Emplastica, are Salves which so constipate and shut up the pores of the Body,

that Sulphureous Vapours cannot pais.

Empneumatosis is an alternate dilatation of the Chest, whereby the Nitrous Air is continually breathed in, and by the Wind-pipe, and its Bladdery

parts is communicated to the Blood to accend it: but if we inspect the matter narrowly, Inspiration does not seem to depend principally upon the Thorax, but upon the contraction of the Membrane which covers the Wind-pipe, the upper part of the Gullet, and the Nostrils; for take this away, and you take away the motion of the Chest, the Lungs, and the Abdomen.

Emprosthutonos is the continual Contraction of the Muscles of the Neck towards the fore-parts.

Empyema, properly so called, is a Collection of Purulent Matter in the Cavity of the Thorax; but largely taken, signifies the same in the Abdomen too.

Empyreumata are little Feverish remains after a Crisis: also that thick Viscous Matter which sub-fides to the bottom in Distilled Waters.

Emulgentia vasa are the Arteries and Veins

which pass under the Reins.

Emulsio, an Emulsion is a Medicine to be Drunk, made of the Kernel of some Seeds, insused in a

convenient Liquor.

Emunctoria are Cavities into which fomething is emptied, as the Pituitous Humour of the Brain into the Nostrils; the yellow thickish Humour, which we call Ear-wax, into the Ears, the Excrements into the Bowels; the Urine into the Bladder, &c.

Enarthrosis is joynting, when the Cavitie that receives is deep, and the head of the bone that's inserted is Oblong; as may be seen in the Hucclebone, and its Cavitie; in the principal Bone of that part of the Foot which immediatly succeeds the Leg, with the Bone call'd Cymbiforme, or like a Boat.

Enamon is a Medicine which stops the Blood, or which by binding, cooling, or drying, closes the pas-

fages

fages of the Veffels which were open, ftops or diminishes the fluidity and violent Motion of the Blood.

Encorema is that crass Substance which is fus-

pended in the middle of Urines.

Encanthis is the Caruncula Lachrymalis, or an Excrescence & Swelling of the inner angles of the eye.

Encarbifma, the same with Insessus.

Encephales is whotsoever is within the compass of the Scull: as the Brain, the Cerabellum, the Oblongated Marrow, &c.

Encharaxis, see Scarificatio.

Encheinesis Anatomica, is a readiness in Dissections; when an Anatomist shews the parts of a

Carcase dexterously.

Enchymoma is an Afflux of the Blood, whereby the External parts are rendred black and blew; as in the Scurvey, Blood shot Eyes, &e. also an Afflux of Blood, by the quickness and suddenness of its Motion, as in Anger and Joy.

Enchyta is an Instrument wherewith Liquids

are instilled into the Eyes, Nostrils, or Ears.

Enclysma, the same that Clyster.

Encope is an Incilion of any part, as in a Gangrene.

Engranium, the same that Cerebellum.

Endeixis is an indication of Diseases, whereby is shown what is to be done: as for Example, a Pletbora, too much sullness of blood, indicates

the opening of a Vein.

Endemius, or Morbus Vernaculus, and Communication and Disease which always infects a great many in the same Country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the Countrey where it reigns. Such is Scurvie to the Hollanders.

Endemus, the same with Endemius.

1 2

Enema,

Enema, the same with Clyster.

Energia is an agitation or operation of the Ani-

mal Sprits and Blood.

Engizoma is a blow upon the Skull, wherewith the bone descends to the inner Membrane of the Brain, and presses upon it. Also an Instrument which we use in such like cases.

Engonios is the bending of the Arm or Leg. Ensiformis Cartilago is the lowest part of the

Brest bone, pointed like a Sword.

Entera are long Membraceous Winding-pipes, annexed to the Mesenterie, that they be not confounded with one another; and they are fix (unless you reckon the Gullet, the Stomach, and the Bladder amongst the Intestines, which I thould not stand upon, fince they have the same fubstance, and almost the same action) the Gut Duodenum, fejunum, Ileum, Cacum, Colon, and the Rectum; the Three uppermost are called small Guts, the lower great Guts, they are clothed with Four Tunics; the outermost is Membranous, which arises from the Paritoneum: The Second is Fibrous or Fleshie, whose Exteriour Fibres are long, the Interior round, placed upon one another at Right Angles: The Third is Nervous, and contains the meetings of both Lacteal and Sanguinarie Vessels, to which there inwardly adheres a Fourth Tunic, which is Glandulons, or rather of a pappie Substance, whereby the Chyle is imbibed and communicated to the Milkie Veins. The intestines, for the most part are about fix times as long as the Man whose they are. Some take Lastes to fignifie the fmall Guts only; others take them for fat Guts, as particularly Perfins.

Enter-

Enterenchyta is a Clyster-pipe, which is also cal-

led Siphon, and Syringa.

Enterocele, or Hernia Intestinalis is the fall of the Intestines, especially of the Ileum, through the Processes of the Peritoneum Dilated, into the Groins or outer skin that covers the Cods.

Epacmaftica is a Fever that continually grows

ftronger.

Epaphæresis is an iterated Phlebotomie.

Epar, see Hepar.

Eparmata are Tumors of the Glandules cal-

led Parotes, behind the Ears.

Ephabeum is the place from the Hypogastrium, or lower part of the Abdomen, to the Secret Parts.

Ephelscis is that Bloody substance which is brought up in spitting of Blood: also a shell or crust that

is brought over Ulcers.

Ephelis is a dewie Spot, we call it a Freckle, which proceeds most commonly from Sun burn; they grow especially in Spring and Summer, and chiefly in those who have very thin Skins; but about Winter they disappear again: they are about as big as Flea-bites, and often disfigure the whole face.

Ephemera, or Diaria, is a continued Fever which lasts but a day, arising from a Commotion and Accension of the fine parts of the Blood: if it last above a day, it is called Synochus Simplex.

Ephialtes, or Incubus, the Night-mare, is a depraved Imagination, whereby people afleep fancie that their Wind-pipe is oppressed by some superincumbent body, that their breath is stop'd, and they are excited to Venerie: this proceeds from a compression of the Cerebellum, when the Ventricles are too full of moisture; or, if the who are thus Affected lye upon their backs, their the whole bulk of the Brain lies upon the Cerebellum, whereupon all the Pores and Passages being stopped by so much weight, the Spirits are hindred from Influencing the Nerves, called par wagum, and the Intercostal Nerve, which being thus destitute of Spirits, the Lungs are oppressed, and stag, and cannot perform their Office.

Ephidrofis is Sweating.

Ephippium, or Sella Equina, or Turfica, is part of the Bone Sphenoides, wherein the Pituitarie Glandulæ is placed.

Epiala is a continued Fever, wherein the Pati-

ent feels both Heat and Cold at once.

Epialtes, the same with Ephialtes.

Epicarpium is a Medicine applyed outwardly, like a Plaister or a Cataplasme, applied to the Pulse or Wrist of the hand to drive away intermitting Feavers.

Epicauma is a Crustie Ulcer that sometimes hap-

pens to the black of the Eye.

Epicerastica are Medicines which obtund and temperate sharp Humours.

Epicheiresis, the same with Encheiresis.

Epicolica regiones, or Laterales, or Lumbares.

Glisson calls that part Epicolica which lyes upon the parts of the Gut Colon: whence it has its Name.

Epicrasis is a gradual Evacuation of ill Humors in the Blood.

Epicrisis is a judging of a Disease.

Epicrusis is a percussion of the soft parts, with light Ferula's, an usual Custome amongst the fapaneses.

Epicyema

Epicyema is a Superfætation, which rarely hap-

pens.

Epidemius is a common Disease, proceeding from a common Cause, spreading it self over givers Countries, at divers times; such are the Plague, Malignant Fevers, &c. the reason is, that the Natre of the Air, with other particles that are in it, acquire the Vertue of an Arcenic, or a Sublimate, as we see in making Sublimates; for the Particles of which that consists, if they be given severally, are not so destructive; but taken together, they make a deadly Poyson.

Epidermis, see Cuticula.

Epedesis is the Injection of a Ligament, to stop the Blood.

Epidesmus is a tying of Swathes underneath.

Epididymis, or Paristata, in Latin Supergeminalis, and it is a winding Vessel, making a Figure like the winding of crooked Vessels that are swoln with ill Blood, and is affixed to the back of the Testicles: its greater Globe is annexed to the Testicles, consisting of one Vessel or Passage above five Ells long: the lesser Globe is connected to the Vessel that carries the Seed.

Epigastrium is the fore-part of the lowermost Belly, whose upper part is called Hypochondrium; the middle part Umbilicalis; and the lowermost Hypogastrium.

Epigennema is that which happens to a Difease like a Symptome: also the order of parts in Ge-

neration, which is done fuccessively.

Epiginesis, the same that Epiginema.

Epiglottis is the Fifth Cartilage of the Larynx, the cover of the opening of the Wind-pipe; it is also called Sublinguium.

1 4 Epigo-

Epigonatis is the Whirl-bone of the Knee.

Epilepsia, or Merbus Caducus, because that the persons Assected fall down on a sudden: or Herculeus, because it is hard to be cured; also Lues Deisica, Sonticus, Comitialis, Sacer, &c. and it is an Interpolated Convulsion of the whole body, which hurts all Animal-Actions, proceeding from an Explosion of Animal Spirits in the Brain, whereby the persons Assected are suddenly cast upon the ground. This Explosion arises either from an irritation or pricking in the Spirits: or when something Heterogeneous is intermixed with the Animal Spirits.

Epilogismus is the Vote of Physitians.

Epinyctides are Pimples that send forth matter,

and are painful, especially in the Night.

Epiparoxismus is when a Patient endures more Fits in a Fever than usual, which happens in inordinate Fevers.

Epiphænomena are signs which appear asterwards in Diseases.

Epiphisis, Appendix, Adnascentia, Additamentum, fignisie one Bone that grows to another by simple and immediate Contiguity, though not with so even a Surface, but with some kind of ingress of one Bone into the Cavitie of the other, like that Coarticulation wherewith the Bones form the Joynts, but without any Motion.

Epiplasma, the same with Cataplasma.

Epiplocele is a Rupture when the Cavile falls

into the outward Skin of the Cods.

Epiplocomista are fat big-bellied Men, who have fat huge Cawls; which Writers say, has sometimes hindred Conception in Women; and there-

fore they are named Cawl-bearers.

Epiplomphalum is a Navel Rupture, when it juts out by reason of a swoln Cawl that is fallen down.

Epiploon, Omentum, or Reticula, the Cawl, is a cover spread over the Intestines, arising from the bottom of the Ventricle, and the back of the Gut Colon; to wit, from the doubling of the Peritonamm; it is shaped like a Net, or a Fowlers Bag; and abounds with several Sanguinary Vessels. Its use is to cherish the Stomach, and the Guts with its fat.

Episarcidium, the same with Anasarca.

Episemasia is the very time that a Disease first seizes a Person, and is properly called Signisticatio.

Epision is the place of the Secret Parts, or

Aqualiculus.

Episphæria are windings and turnings in the outer substance of the Brain, that the Sanguiserous Vessels may pass more securely.

Epispastica, the same with Attrabentia.

Epistomia are the utmost gapings and meetings of Vessels.

Epstropheus, or Cardo, is the second Vertebre of the Neck; so called from turning, because the Head turns upon it.

Epithema is a Medicine applyed outwardly to the more Noble parts of the body, especially to

the Heart and Liver.

Epneumatofis, the same that Expiratio.

Epomis is the upper part of the Shoulder, called also Acronium.

Epomphalum is a Plaister, or any such thing applyed

Plyed to the Protuberances of the Navel.

Epsema is a Decoction of new Wine till half be

boyled away.

Epulis is an Excrescence in the Gums which reaches the farthest Axel-Teeth; so that it hinders the opening of the Mouth.

Epulotica, the same with Cicatrizantias;

Erodentia are Medicines which gnaw and prey upon the Flesh, with their Acute Particles.

Erpes, fee Herpes.

Errhinum, barbarously called Nasale, is a Medicine which being made-like a Pyramid, is put up the Nostrils, and cleanses the Brain of Viscous Humours, especially without sneezing: and it is either Liquid, Soft, or Solid. The Liquid is made of the juices of Cephalic cleaning Herbs, Extracted by Wine or other Liquor, to which Spirir of Wine is sometimes added. Or of a Decoction of fit Simples, to which are added fometimes Juices, Honey, Syrup, and Powders too. The foft is made of Powders, with Honey, Oyl, or Inices, boiled to a kind of Ointment. The Solid, is given either in form of a Powder, and that has place especially in Medicines which provoke fneezing; or in form of a Pellet, and it is called Nasale, and is prepared of fit Powders mixed with Viscid Extractions from Seeds, Gums, Roots, &c. with Wax, or with Turpentine.

Erysipelas, Wild-fire, is a swelling in the Skin, or any other Fleshie or Membraneous part, red, broad, not spreading high, nor beating, but attended wih a pricking fort of a pain, arising from a sharp, and frequently a Sulphureous Blood. I take the cause of it not to be the Blood, but a

ferous

ferous Tweating, which is thurp and fulphureous, and flows from the Fibres themselves.

By Spelatodes is a Swelling like an Eryspelas, or

a barard Eryfipelas Sink of in momula

mon in Perilential Fevers, and amount A and w

Erythroides is a red Membrane of the Testicles

the first of the proper Fundes of

Escharais a crust or shell brought over an Ul-

ceroby railed with a Seering fron. of solod offil to

which burns the Skin and Flesh into a crustie Sub-I

the Balfamic part of any thing separated from the thicker matter, so that when ever this is done by means of Extraction, she Balfamic part is called Essence by way of Eminence; otherwise sometimes, thickned juices are called Essences. But it is better to call these by their own Name, to avoid Confusion. Some call Compounds of Oyl and Sugar, Essences: but it is an abuse of the word.

Essentia Quinta, Quintessence, is a Medicine made of the entire Energetical and Active Parti-

cles of its Ingredients.

Essere, Sora, & Sare, they are little Pushes or Wheals, something red and hard, which quickly Insect the whole Body with a violent itching, as if one were stung with Bees, or Wasps, or Flies, or Nettles; yet they vanish after a little time, and leave the Skin as smooth and well-coloured as before. This Disease differs from an Epinystis in this, that an Epinystis Sweats out Matter; but an Essere does not.

Esthi-

fumes the parts: it proceeds from this, that the little Pappie Substance of the Skin, keeps a certain sharp Humour in it, which for want of Perforation, corrupts and gnaws not onely the Skin with its Acrimonie, but the parts which are under it.

Ethmoides is the Bone which resembles a Sieve, placed above the inner part of the Nose, and full of little holes to receive the Serous and Pituitous Humours from the fost Pappie Processes of the Brain.

when it abounds too much, as in a Pletbora, where opening a Vein is requisite. Or of ill Humours in the Blood, and the Prima Via, as they call them, which is done by Purging or Vomiting.

Euchroa is a good colour and temper of the

Euchymia is an excellent temper of the Blood.

Eucrasia is an excellent temper of the parts of the Body.

of Physick which teaches how to acquire a good Habit of Body.

Eucles, one that is troubled with Ulcers, easie to be cured.

Euexia is a good found Habit of Body.

Eugeos is the Womb; so called from its Analogie to fruitful Ground; the Hymen is also so called.

Enodes is a sweet smell of Excrements.

Luosma, the same with Euodes.

Eupathia

Eupathia is an eafiness in suffering.

Euphoria, the fame.

Eupncea is a right natural Respiration.

Eurythmus is an excellent natural Pulse. Eularcus, one that is well fleshed.

Eusema is a Crisis excellently well judged.

Eustomachus is a good Stomach; as also Meat convenient for it.

Euthanafia is a fost easie passage out of the World.

Euthyporos is a strait Gate.

Euthropia is a due Nourishment of the Body.

Exacerbatio, see Paroxysmus.

Exaltatio, or Sublimatio, is an Operation whereby a thing being changed in its natural qualifications, is elevated to an higher degree of Vertue and Substance; or it is a Subrilizing of things by gradually Dissolving them, and Exalting them into a purer and higher degree of their own qualities: and it is done either by Circulation, or Ablution.

Exanastomosis is an opening of the Extremitie of Vessels.

Exanthema is a certain Efflorescenæ upon the Skin of the Head, like those which appear in the skin of the whole Body; it is described two ways by Senertus; one is, that at least it changes the colour of the Skin, as in continued Malignant Fevers; wherein the skin is spotted as with Fleabites; the other is, when certain little swellings break out in the Skin, which may be called Papillæ.

Exarthrema, the same with Luxatio.

Exceptio is the Incorporation or Mixture of dry Powders

Powders with fome moisture or other; thus Electuaries are made, Powders and Pulps are mixed with Honey, or Syrup; and the powder of Pills

with Syrup, Honey, Wine, or Juice.

Excrementa, Excrements are whatfoever is separated from the Aliments after Concoction, and is to be thrown our of the Body; as the moisture in the Mouth, Spittle, Snot, Milk; Bile, Sweat, the Wax of the Ears, the Excrements of the Belly and Bladder.

Exelcismus is a bringing of the Bones from the

furface downward.

Exercitatio is a vehement and voluntary Motion of Humane Body, attended with an Alteration in Breathing, undertook either for preferving, or acquiring Health.

Excercisium is a Motion whereby the Body is agreated in order to Health; and it is Threefold.

1. What proceeds onely from things Extrinsic; as in Riding, Navigation, &c. 2. What proceeds partly from other things, partly from those who are moved, as in Gladiators, and Wrestlers.

3. What comes from those onely who exercise, as in walking, and the Ball; and best of all in Handball: the end of Exercise is Threefold likewise; either Heat, Sweat, or Breath, and this is sufficient.

Exemphales is a Protuberance of the Navel, com-

Exophthalmia is a protuberance of the Eye, out of its natural Polition.

Exostosis is a Protuberance of the Bones out of

their Natural place.

Expiratio is an Alternate Contraction of the Cheft,

Chest, whereby the Air, together with Fuliginous Vapours is expelled by the Wind-pipe; the cause of Expiration does not seem to consist in the contraction of the Chest, but in the Relaxation of the Tunic of the upper part of the Gullet, and the Wind-pipe; for take that away, and you take away the Motion of the Chest, and Abdomen.

Explosio is an action of the Spirits, whereby the Nerves are suddenly Contracted; the reason is, That some Heterogeneous Particles are mixed with the Animal Spirits, or that they are driven into a confusion, like Gun-powder out of a

Gun.

Expulsio, the same with vis Expultrix.

Expultrix vis, according to the Ancients, was that facultie which expell'd the Excrements: but we need not have recourse to those blind Faculties, since we know that this is performed by the Animal Spirits, which cause the Peristaltic Motion of the Guts.

Exstasis is a depravation of the Judgment and Imagination, familiar to Mad and Melancholy Persons.

Extasis, the same that Exstasis.

Extirpatio is the cutting of a part, by reason of a Cancre, or Blasting; it is best to cut it off Two, Three, or more Fingers breadths from the Joynt, unless the Mortification have reached the upper parts of the Arms, or Thigh; for here we are forced to chuse the Joynt it self: it is a surer way to make the Excision in a sound part, though it be more painful.

Extractio is a Separating of the subtle parts of a mixed Body, from the more gross: for Ex-

ample,

ample, when the strength of any Medicine is Extracted by Spirit of Wine, that which is lest after the Evaporation of the Menstruum is called the Extract.

Extractum is that pure, unmixed, and efficacious Substance, which by the help of some Liquor is separated from the duller and more unactive

parts.

Exulceratio is a Solution of continued parts, proceeding from some gnawing Matter, and in soft parts of the Body, attended with a loss of their quantity; it differs from an Abscelsus in this, that an Abscelsus is occasioned by a Crisis. An Exulceration is either great, little, broad, short, narrow, strait, transverse, winding, equal, inequal, deep, &c.

F.

Facies Hyppocratica is when the Nostrils are sharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Laps of the Ears contracted, and the Lobes Inversed, the Skin about the Forehead hard, and dry; the Complexion pale, livid, of a leaden

Colour, or Black.

Facultas is an action in Man, which is performed, either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind: Faculties are either Natural, which depends upon the Cerebellum: or Animal, which depend upon the Brain. The Ancients made three Faculties, Natural, Vital, and Animal: but the Vital belongs to the Natural.

Fæces, see Excrementa.

Falx is a doubling of the Dura Mater, like a Sickle,

Sickle, annexed below to the Third Cavitie whereby the Brain is divided into the right and left

Hemisphere.

Fames, Hunger, is either Natural, which is a desire of Food, when an Animal from a Vellisication of a Nervé of the par vagum, and the Intercostal in the Stomach, which proceeds from an Acid Humour, carried thither by the Caliac Arteries, or Glandulous Tunic, is excited to seek for Food as a Remedy to allay that Vellication; or it is praternatural, which is either depraved, as longing in Women with Child; or it is a Canine Appetite, want of Appetite, Co.

Fames Canina, see Cynodes Orexis.

Farciminalis Tunica, the same that Allantei-des.

Fascia, a Swathe, is a long Band, moderately broad, which Chyrurgeons use: Swathes are wound up; long, and all of a breadth; others are cut, which are indeed of one piece of Linnen, but that cut either at the ends, or middle: others sewed together, which consists of Swathes and Thongs of several ends, and like several Swathes. Others are longer, some shorter; and others broader, some narrower.

Fasciatio is a binding of Swathes about a

Limb that is to be Cured.

Fasciculus, see Manipulus.

Fastidium Cibi, the same that Anorexia.

Fauces and Frumen, the same that Pharynx:

Favus, fee in Achor.

Febris a Fever, is an inordinate Motion, and too greatan Effervescence of the Blood, attended with

with Cold first, and afterwards with Heat, Thirst, and other Symptoms, wherewith the Animal Oeconomie is variously disturbed. Fevers in general are divided into Intermittent, Continued, Continent, and Symptomatical. Scotus in his Magick assures us, That the Blood in a Fever has Worms in it.

Feculæ are Dust that subsides in the squeezing of certain Vegetables, as in Brionie, Ramp, &c.

Fell, see Bullis.

Femur, and Femen, the Thigh, the part from the Buttocks to the Knee; it is so called from bearing, because it holds up, and sustains an Animal; it consists but of one Bone, but that the greatest and longest in the whole Body, whose External and fore part is gibbous or rising; but the Internal hinder part slat and bending. Grammarians make Femen to be the hinder sleshy part; and Femur the former outward part.

Fermentatio is an Intestine Motion of Particles, or of the Principles of any Body, tending to Perfection, or a Change: and it is either Natural, which comes of its own accord, as in Natural Actions; or Artisticial, which we make, as we see

in Beer, Wine, Bread, &c.

Ferulæ are little light chips or planes, which are made of different Matter, according to the nature and necessities of the places to which they are applyed, as of Barks of Trees, of the Bark of the Herb Sagapene, in Latin Ferulæ; whence they have their Name: they are made of Firr, Paper glewed together, Leather, &c. which are applyed to Bones that have been loosened, or disjoynted, after

after they are fet again.

Fibra Auris, the same with Lobers Auris.

Tibræ, Fibres, are little, round, oblong Vessels; and are either Musculous of Nervous: the Nervous are such as have no Valves, and by which the Spirits flow conveniently from the Nerves to the several parts: the Musculous Fibres receive the Blood from the Arteries, and discharge themselves into the Veins, and have a great many Valves, they are called long, round, or oblique from their Scituation; some small threads interwoven with Trees and Leaves are called Fibres too: and so are the small threads which stick to their Roots.

Fibula, the Ancients mention them; for if there be a Wound in the Flesh, savs Celsus, that gapes, and cannot eafily be closed, it is improper to few it, you must apply a Fibula; but because this way of clofing the gaping of Wounds, by Fibula's was fo usual amongst the Ancients; they have not been at all follicitous in describing either their Matter or Form. Guido tells us, That they made these Fibula's of Iron Circles as it were, or Semi-circles crooked backward on both fides, the hooks whereof being fastned on both fides to the gaping Wound, answered exactly one another; but fince this must be an unsupportable pain to the poor Patient, it is hardly credible, that they meant any fuch thing by their Fibula's. The Opinion of Fallopius is more probable, who tells us, That it was onely a fowing up the Wound with a Needle and Thread, which is commonly used at this day. Sanctorius writes thus, We need not Discourse much of Fibula's, fince the K 2 ufe

the Ancients have not described them, yet they forbear not to acquaint us how to use them; as Argenterius falsly imagines. For not onely Physicians but some of the Ancients knew the form of them, since Cern. Celsus has informed us, That Fibula's as well as Sutures were made of a Needle-sull of soft untwisted silk or thread, wherewith they some call Acia, or this needle-ful of Thred, Vinculum, Ligatura, Colligatio, Obligatio, Ligamentum; all which signific tying or binding. Whoever would be farther informed in this particular, may consult the Incomparable Rhodius in his Discourse about Acia.

Fibula is the leffer Bone of the Shank, it feems to joyn the Muscles of the Leg like a Button, or Claip, in Latin Fibula; it is the hinder bone betwixt the Knee and the Foot, smaller than the other Bone, called Tibia, and fastned outwardly to it; as the Bone called Radius in the Arm is to the Cubit: its round head does not extend as far as the Knee upward, but downward, it goes farther than the other Bone called Tibia, and therefore is altogether as long a Bone as the Tibia. They part in the middle, because the Muscles of the Feet are placed there; in which interval, a slender broad Ligament joyns them together lengthways. It is joyned likewise to the Tibia with a common Ligament above and below; as it tends acutely downwards it has an Appendix belonging to it, which growing thicker and thicker, makes a Process, called Malleolus Externas.

Ficus are Excrescencies about the Fundament and other parts, like Figs; if they grow big, then they are called Ficus, or Sycases.

Filtratio is the Percolating any Liquor through

a woollen Cloth, or courfe Paper.

Filtram is a woollen Cloth, or blotting Paper, through which Liquors are strained to Clarific as through a Manca Hippocratis, a Wine-sack which draws Wine from the dregs.

Fissura offis is a fracture of a Bone length-

ways.

Fifula is a strait long Cavity, or a winding, narrow and callous Ulcer, of difficult Cure; proceeding for the most from an Aposteme. Fifula's differ from winding Ulcers in this, that Fifula's are callous and hard, but Ulcers are not.

Fiftula Lachrymalis is when the Punclum Lachrymale, the little hole in the bone of the Nofe, through which the Liquid Matter passes to the Nostrils, is grown hard and callous, from an Ulcer of a Caruncula, Glandules placed at the greater corners of the Eye, by which means there happens a continual Defluxion of Tears.

Fistula Pulmonis, the same that Apera Arte-

ria.

Fiftula Sacra, is that part of the Back-bone which is Perforated.

Fistula Urinaria, the same with Urethra.

Flatus are Effervescencies excited in the Body from wind let in, or from Flatulent Meats, or from the Bile and Pancreatic juice mixed together, whence wind and noise.

Flores Chymici are the Subtiler parts of the Bo-

dy separated from the grosser by Sublimation, in

a dry Form.

Fluor Albus, or Fluor Uterinus, is a continual Evacuation of corrupt Humors from the Womb, or the Pores in the Vagina.

Fluor Muliebris, see Fluor Albus.

Fluor Uterinus, the same.

Fluxio, the same with Catarrhus.

Fluxus Chylofus, the same with Caliaca possio.

Fluxus Hepaticus is a kind of Dysentery, wherein black shining blood, and too long rosted as it were, is driven out of the Guts by the Fundament: it is fometimes taken for a Dysentery wherein ferous fharp Blood is evacuated.

Focile Majus is the greater Bone of the Cubit called Ulna; or the greater bone of the Leg

called Tibia.

Focile Minus is the leffer Bone of the Cubit called Radius; or the leffer bone of the Leg, called Fibula.

Focus is some place in the Misenterie and other parts, whence they formerly deduced the Original of Fevers.

Fodina is the less Labyrinth in the bone of the

Ears.

Eccula fignifies a Powder which fubfides to the bottom in certain strainings of Vegetables; for it is prepared of some green, washed, and pared Roots beat together, with a little water, then ftrained, that there may subside a white fort of Powder which is to be dryed lightly.

Fætor oris, a stinking Breath, proceeds from the filth about the Teeth, and Gums: fometimes from the Lungs, and a Confumptive or Scorbu-Follien-

ric Blood.

Folliculus Fellis is a little Bladder fastned to the Concave-part of the Liver, which receives the Bile, which in proper time empties it felf into the Gut Duodenum, by a Ductus, or Passage called Cheledochus.

Fomentum, that which applyed to the Body cherishes and warms it; and it is Twofold, either wet, or dry; the latter is a Decoction applyed to feveral parts of the body for to cherish it, by the help of a linnen, or wollen Cloth, a Spunge, Blad-

der, Oc.

Fontanella, Iffires, are little Ulcers which Chyrurgions make in found parts of the Body, to Evacuate bad Humors, Cure Difeases, or prevent Issues are made either with an Actual or a Potential Seering-Iron, with a Lance, and a pair of Sciffers: You must always observe to make Iffues betwixt two Muscles.

Fonticuli, the same.

Forceps is an Instrument wherewith dead and corrupt parts, (alfothings besides, or against Nature) are seised, cut off, or pulled out; they are of feveral fhapes, as long, crooked, with Teeth, with Beeks, in fashion of an half Moon, such as will open the Mouth, or the Womb; and by which you may fee into either of them: which according to the difference of their shape, are of different use.

Forfex is an Instrument to pull out Teeth with.

Formula is a Physitians Prescription, which the Apothecaries prepare accordingly.

Fornix is the Callous Substance of the Brain;

K 4

fo called, because it seems to sustain the Cavines of the Ventricles, and the bulk of the impending Brain, like an Arch or Vault.

Fotus, the same with Fementum.

Fovea Cordis, the same with Anticardium.

Intion of the Continuum in the hard parts of the Body, which is done by a hard External Instrument, forcibly impell'd upon the part; the differences whereof are taken from the Form, the

Part, and the Accidents of it.

Frænulum is a Membraneous Ligament under the Tongue; in new-born Children, it sometimes spreads over the whole under side of the Tongue, that the Midwife sometimes is sorced to pull it as a funder with her Nails (which yet ought not to be allow'd of) or the Chyrurgion with his Penknife.

Froenulum, or Froenum penis, is a Membrane which tyes the fore-skin to the Nut of the Yard.

Frons, the forehead is the upper part of the

Frontale is an External Medicine, frequently applyed to the Forehead, for a pain or heat in the Head: it is made for the most part of Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, Meal, moistned with Vinegar of Roses.

Funigatio Chymica is an erofion of Metal by smoak, or Vapour.

Functio, the same that Actio.

Funda Galeni is a Swathe divided into Four parts; useful in Accidents that happen to the Jawbone.

Fungus is fost spongie Flesh which grows upon Wounds.

Funiculus, Intestinum, Laqueus, or Ductus Umbilicalis, the Navel-string, is a Membraneous Channel or Conductin a Fætus which reaches from the Navel to the Placenta in the Womb; it contains Two Arteries, one Vein, and the Urinarie passage in the Fætus.

Furcale os, the same with Furcula.

Furcula Superior is the upper bone of the Sternum, or Breast-bone, others call it fugulum.

Furcella, the same that Furcula.

Furfuratio is when Dandriff falls from the Head in Combing; it comes for the most part from that skin which is under the Hair; also from the Beard, and Eye-brows.

Furnuss, a Furnace, is a place where a Fire is conveniently kept for Chymical uses: and it is either open or covered.

Furor the same with Manea.

Furor Uterinus is an unseemly Distemper, which is wont to seize upon Maids; especially those of riper Years, and sometimes Widows too. They who are troubled with it, throw off the Veil of common Modesty, and Decency, and Delight onely in lascivious, obscene Discourses: they covet a man greedily, and even suriously, and omit no inviting Temptations that may induce them to satisfie their desires. The cause seems to be in the Seminal juice, which being Exalted to the highest degree of Maturity, drives the Maids into a kind of Fury; which is conspicuous every year in some Bruits; as in Cats, Bulls, Bucks, Does, Harts. There

There is another Distemper akin to this, which the Ancients called, the Ferwour of the Womb, or the Matrix, when the whole substance and body of the Womb is extream hot, accompanied with a pain and heaviness of the Loyns; a roughness by the growth of Hair, Loathing, and a suppression of the Urine, and Excrements: and the Woman all the while covers to be laid with, but by

reason of pain is still asraid of it.

Furunculus a Boyl, is an acute swelling, as big as a Pigeons Egg, attended with an Inflamation, and Pain, especially when it begins to Corrupt, and Putrisie: when it is opened, and the Matter let out, part of the Flesh underneath is turned into Corruption, of a whitish, and reddish Colour, which some call the Ventricle of the Furunculus: there is no danger in it, though you apply no Remedy to it; for it ripens of it self, and bursts; but the pain makes it more Elegible to apply a Remedie, because that frees the Patient sooner from his trouble.

Fusio is a melting with heat.

G.

Gallactophori, are Ductus's which carry Milk, convey the Chyle (as some Modern Authors have fancied) a streight way from the Guts to the Glandules of the Breasts: yet the Arteries were more properly so called, because they carry the Chyle along with the Blood to the Breasts, wherein Milk is reserved for the use of the Fatus.

Galactopoietice Facultas is nothing but an Aptitude to sequester Milk in the Breasts: of the se-

Parating of Milk. See in the Word Lac.

Galenica Medicina, is that Physick which is built upon the Principles of Galen, and therefore they are Galenists who embrace the Foundation of their Art, which are fetched from Galen and the Philosophers, proved by Reason, and confirmed by Experience.

Galea is a pain in the Head, so called from the likeness of the place, because it takes in the whole Head, like an Helmet; in Latin Galea.

Galea is likewise when the Head of the Fætus is clothed with part of the Membrane called Am-

neos, as it comes into the World.

Galreda, or Gelatina, Gellie, is a Thickned, Vifcous, and Lucid Juicie Substance; it is commonly made of the Cartilaginous parts of Animals boiled, as of Calves Feet, &c.

Ganglion is an Humour in the Tendinous and Nervous parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, or otherwise; it resists if stirred, if pressed upon its side is not diverted, nor can be turned round.

Gangrana, a Gangrene, is a Cadaverous Corruption of a part, attended with a beginning of Stink, Blackness, and Mortification.

Gargareon, See Cion.

Gargarisma, a Gargarisme, is a Liquid Medicine which cleanses the Mouth, and the Adjacent parts by Gargling, without swallowing; and it is either a Decoction, wherein convenient Syrups are dissolved, or distilled Waters mixed with Syrups, and sometimes with Mineral Spirits.

Gastro-

Gastrocnemium is the Calf of the Leg, whence its Muscles are called Gastrocnemii, from their swelling like a belly.

Gaftrocnemii Musculi, see Gaftrocnemium.

Gastroepiploica is the Vein and Arterie which goes to to the Ventricle and the Cawl.

Gastrorhaphia is a Connexion or a Suture in the wounds of the Abdomen.

Gaudium is a cheerfulness proceeding from the apprehension of some good obtained, or to be obtained.

Gelatina is almost the same with Galreda, but that is of a more general signification, and is taken for any Pellucide Glutinous Juice, which used first to be made of the juice of Fruits, as of Apples, &c. as the Gellie of Quinces, &c.

Gena Mala is part of the Face from the Nose to the Ears. Also the Chin, the Jaw-bone, which

is either upper or lower.

Generatio is a natural Action, whereby an Animal begets another like it of the same Species, of convenient Seed, in Generation; the first thing we see is a red Speck, which is clothed with a little bladder, next a little Heart, whence Veins and Arteries flow, at the Extremitie whereof you see the Viscera, the Bowels, &c. afterward the whole Fætus is formed and cloathed with Membranes; before Generation the Seed of the Male being cast into the Womb, enters and prepares its Pores, afterwards sweats out a Viscous Substance, like the white of an Egg, which moves the Egg out of the Testicles and Tubes; for the Womans Eggs are impregnated by the influence of the Seed, are emitted

emitted out of the Testicles, and received by the

Fallopian Tubes.

Genioglossum is a pair of Muscles proceeding inwardly from the Chin under another pair called Geniobyoyides, and are fastned in the Basis of the bone Hyoides.

Geniobyoides are Muscles reaching from the internal and lower Seat of the Chin to the Basis of the Bone Hyoides, which is placed at the Basis of

the Tongue.

Gercomia is a part of that part of Physick called Hygieina, or Preservation of health, which teaches the way of living for old Men.

Gingipedium, the same with Scorbutus.

Gingiva, the Gums, is a hard spurious fort of Flesh, which surrounds the Teeth like a Rampart, and in people that want Teeth helps to the chewing their meat, which being either eat out, relaxed, or too dry, the Teeth shake or fall out.

Ginglymus is a Conjunction of Bones, when the Head of one is received into the Cavitie of another, and again the head of this into the Ca-

vity of that.

Glacialis Humor, see Humoris Oculi.

Glandula, a Glandule, is a Substance of a peculiar nature, sleshie, white, or gray, and Friable; and it is two-fold, adventitions, as those Kernels which are sometimes under the Arm-holes, and in the Neck, the Kings Evil; a swelling in the Larynx and middle of the Wind-pipe, &c. or perpetual and natural, as the Thymus, Pancreas, Glandula, Pinealis, &c. the perpetual is again Two-fold, either Conglobated in one entire piece, which sends

the separated Humour into the Veins, as the pituitarie Glandule, the Pinealis, the Glandules of the Mesenterie, of the Groins, &c. or Conglomerated in a cluster, which convey the juice by their own Channels into some notable Cavities of the body, as the Pancreas, the Glandules of the Breast, the Salival Glandules, &c.

Glandula Guidonis is a Tumor like a Glandula, foft, fingle, Movable, without Roots, and separate

from the adjacent parts.

Glandula Pinealis, see Conarium.

Equina, a place in the Brain so called, covered over with the Rete mirabile in many Brutes, but not in Man; it receives the serous Humour from the Infindibulum and the Rete Mirabule which it sends into the Jugular Veins, and the Lymphatic Vessels.

Glandulosum Corpus, the same with Prostata.

Glans, the same with Balanus and Suppositorium.

Glaucoma is a fault in the Eye, or a Transmutation of the Chrystaline Humour into a gray or sky-colour.

Glaucosis the same with Glaucoma.

Glene the fame with Pupilla: also the Cavitie of a Bone which receives another within it.

Glenoides are two Cavities in the lower part of

the first Vertebre of the Neck.

Globulus Nasi is the lower Cartilaginous movea-

ble part of the Nose.

Glossocomium is a Chyrurgions Instrument for broken Limbs, so called from the shape of a Merchants little Casket which was formerly carried upon the back.

Glottis

Glottis is the Chink of the Larynx which is co-

vered by the Epiglottis.

Gluten fays Avicen is a Secundary Humour, and is so called, when that dewie Humour is Agglutinated to the parts: there were reckoned four of them, Humor Innominatus, that had no name: Ros Glutea, and Cambium; but those Names are now out-dated.

Glutei are fix Muscles which move the Buttocks,

on each fide three.

Glutia are two Prominences of the Brain, called Nates.

Glutos is the greater Rotator (an Apophysis in the upper part of the Thigh-bone so called) of the Buttock, and the Thigh-bone named Trochanter, Gomphoma, the same that Gomphosis.

Gomphos is when the Pupil of the Eye going beyond a little skin of the Tunica uvea is like that fwelling of hard Flesh in the corner of the Eye,

called Clavus.

Gomphosis, or Conclavatio, is when one Bone is fastned into another like a Nail, as may be seen in the Teeth.

Gonorrhæa is a too great Effusion of Seed: and it is either Simple, when Crude thin Seed, which is not white neither, is Emitted, and that rather from the Prostates then the Seminarie Vessels: or Virulent, when a Poysonous liquid Substance, of a white or yellowish Colour, is Ejected.

Gramma, the same with Scrupulus.

Graudo, see Chalasia.

Granum, a Grain, is the least weight we use: they take instead of it sometimes white Pepper Corns,

Corns, twenty make a Scruple.

Graphoides is a Process like the Pen for a Tablebook, about the Basis of the Brain it inclines backward.

Gravedo, the same with Coryza.

Gula, fee Pharynx.

Gumma Gallicum is the eating out a Bone in the French Pox.

Gurgulio, the same that Cion.

Gustins, the Taste, is a Sense whereby the Soul perceives the Taste of things from the Motion of the Nerve inserted into the Tongue and Palate

for that purpose.

Gutta rofacea is a redness with Pimples wherewith the Cheeks, Nose, and whole Face is deformed, as if it were sprinkled with red drops: these Pimples or Wheals often increase, so that they render the Face rough and horrid, and the Nose monstrously big.

Gutturis os, the same that Hyoides os. Gymnastica, the same that Evettica.

Gynæcia in general are the Accidents incident to Women; but Hippocrates takes them more strictly for the Courses.

Gynæcomastum is a growing of the Breasts.

Gynæcomystax is a Tust of Hair at the upper part of a Womans Secrets; from this some take their estimate of the temperament of the Womb and the Testicles. Hamatosis, or Sanguistication, depends principally upon the Fermentation, Dissolution, and Union of Particles; to wit, Spirit, Sulphur, and Salt; especially, upon the inspiration of Nitrous Air, which accends the Sulphureous Blood in the Lungs. Sanguistication is performed in all the parts of the Body, and not in any peculiar part, as the Heart, Liver, or Spleen.

Hamodia is a great pain in the Teeth, which proceeds from Acid and austere Particles, which penetrate the Pores of the Teeth; whence the Nerves being Vellicated and Contracted, cause

pain.

Hamophobus is one who fears to be let Blood.

Hamoptysis is the Spitting up of Blood from the Lungs, which proceeds either from a sweating out at the Glandules of the Larynx, with which its Tunic is clothed within; to wit, when the openings of the Arteries are too much Relaxed: or from some great Vessels that are broke, or out of the little Bladers of the Lungs themselves.

Hamorrhagia is a Flux of Blood at the Nostrils,

Mouth, or Eyes.

Hamorrhoides are swelling Inflamations in the Rectum, or about the Fundament, red and painful, which sometimes send forth Blood or Marter.

Hamorrhoidis vena, is a Branch of the Vena Perta, the great Vein of all, extending to the Rectum Redum and the Fundament.

Halo is a red spot of flesh which surrounds each N pple in the Breasts.

Hama, when a Dose is took off at once.

Harmonia is a joyning of Bones by a plain Line; as may be feen in the Bones of the Nose and Palate.

Haustus, or Potio is a Liquid Medicine taken inwardly, made into one Dose, of several Ingredients, mixed with a suitable Liquor, by Decoction, Insusion, or Dissolution, to Purge, Alter, or Sweat.

Hettica is a continued Fever arising from the very habit of the body, and introduced in a long time, and has so rooted it self into the very Constitution that it is infinitely difficult ever to-Cure it: for the most part it is accompanied with an Ulcer of the Lungs, Leanness, and a Cough.

Hedisma is any thing that gives Medicines a

good scent.

Hegemonica are the principal Actions in Human

Body, as the Actions Animal and Vital.

Helcydria are certain little Ulcers, thick and red, in the skin of the Head, like the Nipples of Breasts, which send forth Matter.

Helctica, see Attrabentia.

Heliosis is a Sunning.

Helix is the Exterior brim of the Ear, so called from its Winding. The Interior is called Scapha.

Helminthes, see Elminthes.

Helodes, fee Elodes.

Helos, or Clavus, is a round, white, callous swelling of the Foot, like the head of a Nail, and fixed

fixed in the Roots of the hard Skin of the Foot.

Hælesis is a reflexed inversion of the Eyelid.

Hemeralopia, or Acies Nocturna, is when one sees better in the Night than in the Day.

Hemicrania is an Head ach in either part of

the Brain.

Hemina Italica is a Measure containing half an Attic Sextarie, and nine Ounces: So much is a Cotyla Attica, and a Cotyla Italica is Twelve Ounces.

Hemipagia, the same that Hemicrania.

Hemiplegia is a Palfie on one fide below the Head, proceeding from an Obstruction in one part or other of the Spinal Marrow; or from a blow; whence it comes to pass, that the Animal Spirits are Obstructed in their passage.

Hemiplexia, the same that Hemiplegia.

Hepar, the Liver, is a Parenchymous Substance placed under the right side of the Diaphragme, considerably thick and big in a Man; it is clothed with a thin Membrane, which proceeds from the Peritoneum; and is sastned to other parts with three strong Ligaments. 1. To the Abdomen, by the Navel-vein. 2. Upwards, to the Liaphragme, by a broad thin Membranous Ligament, on the right side. 3. To the Diaphragme likewise, by a round and exceeding strong Ligament, the Bladder of the Gall, and the Buctus Hepaticus are in the low slat part; it is of a reddish Colour: its substance seems to be compounded of several Membranes and clusters, or Glandules joyned together like Concreted Blood, which

I observed from frequently washing it. The Blood of the Spleen which is carryed thither by the Vena Portæ does in some measure Ferment in the Liver, with the Arterious Blood, which the Celiac Arterie affords, (to wit, when after Nutrition it is discharged into the Veins again) and disfolves the Contexture of the Blood; whereupon its Saline Sulphureous Particles, which conftitute the Gall, are Segregrated by the Glandulous Clusters, and conveyed to the Gut Duodenum by the Bladder of the Bile, and the Ductus in the Liver called Hepaticus. There are no Lobes in a Man's Liver; but in Brutes it is divided into feveral Portions, which they call Lobes, the Fibres of the Liver, &c. The Ancients believed, That the Chyle was elaborated and Sanguified in the Liver, whilest onely its bilious Recrements are separated there.

Hepatica vena, the same with Basilica.

Hetaticus Merbus is a Dejection of a watery sharp Blood, like the washing of Flesh, when the Nervous Juice, or Watery Blood, being not rightly Concocted, but sharp, is discharged into the Guts. Also when black, shining, dryed Blood is driven into the Gut: the Disease is so called, because they attributed Sanguisication to the Liver.

Hepiala, the same with Epiala.

Herculeus Morbus, the same with Epilepsia.

Hermephroditus is one of both Sexes: but they onely use the Womans Instruments, they are seldom Men, this abuse in Nature happens, when the Clitaris hangs out too far.

Herme ica Medicina, which the Agyptians falfly fetched

fetched from Mercury, refers the Cause of Diseases to Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury; and prepares most noble Medicines, not onely of Vegetables

and Animals, but of Minerals too.

Hernia, or Ramex, is properly the falling of the Intestines, Cawl, &c. by the Processes of the Peritonaum Dilated into the Groin: also, a Protuberance of the Navel. The falling down of the Womb is improperly so called; swelling in the Larynx; winding Tumours of the Spermatic Vessels; Distentions from Flatulent Matter; Wa-

tery Humours, or Swellings."

Herpes, a spreading, and winding Instamation, is Twosold, either Miliaris, or Pustularis, like Millet Seed, which seizes the Skin onely, and itches; or Exedens, Consuming, which not onely seizes the Skin, but the Muscles underneath: The cause of it is, That the Glandules of the Skin are too much stuffed with salt Particles, which are kept there by others that are Viscous, whence proceed the little Ulcers like Millet Seed, that occasion an Itching in the Skin, which if the Peccant Matter abound, they grow into a Crust, and eat the parts they lye upon.

Heterocrania is a pain in one part or other of

the Head.

Heterogeneum is when any thing disproportionate is mixed with the Blood and Spirits, as in Fevers, Swimmings in the Head, Explosive Motions, and the Apoplexie.

Heterorythmus is a Life unsuitable to the Years of those who live it; as if a Young Man should live an Old Man's Life, and on the contrary:

L 3 this

this Word is faid of Pulses too, when in Diseases the Pulle bears diverfly.

Hexis is a Habit, or Habitude of Body.

Hidroa are Pimples about the Secret parts, proceeding from a fharp Humour.

Hydrocruica, are Critical Judgings of Diftem-

pers, taken from Sweating.

Hidronofus is a Fever, wherein the Patient sweats Extreamly. The English call it the English Sweat.

Hydros the same with Sudor.

Hidrotica, things that provoke Sweating, are those which by Fermenting, and Attenuating parts penetrate the closest Pores of the Blood, cut into things, rarifie them, and turn them into a kind of Vapour, whatsoever they meet carry along with them, and drive it to the Surface of the Body; where being condensed into an infensible Liquor, it makes its way out.

Hiera Picra is an Electuary of Aloes, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Mastick, Honey, Oc.

Hieroglyphica Nota, are foldings and Wrinkles in the hand, from which vain curiofity pretends

to predict strange things.

Hippus is an Affection of the Eyes, wherein they continually shake and tremble, and now and then twinkle, as it happens in Riding.

Hircu, Hirci, or Hirqui, the corners of the

Eyes.

Hirquus, the same with Canthus.

Holippæ are little Cakes or Wafers made of a Medicinal Infusion, with Wheat-flower and Sugar.

Hameimeres, see Similares Partes.

Hemogenca

Homogeneæ Particulæ, are such Particles as are Pure, Entire, Unmixed, and altogether like one another.

Homoplata, Scapula, Spatula, Scoptula aperta, the Shoulder-blade, is a broad and Triangular Bone which constitutes the breadth of the Shoulder, thin, especially in the middle, but thick in its Processes, on each side one, lying upon the upper Ribs behind, like a Target; it has Three Processes, Acromium, or the Shoulder point; Carecoides, or Anchoralis; and Cervix; its use is to strengthen the Ribs, to joynt the Shoulder and Neck Bones, and to implant Muscles therein.

Homotona is a continued Fever that acts al-

ways alike.

Hora an Hour, fignifies the determinate space of a Year with Hippocrates.

Horas are seasonable or Summer-Fruits, as

Apples, Oc.

Hordeatum is a Liquid Medicine taken inwardly, prepared of Barley beat and boiled fore with the addition of suitable and strained Liquors; to which are frequently added Almonds, and the Seed of white Poppies, &c.

Hordeolum, the same with Critbe.

Horrifica Febris, see Phricodes.

Horror is a Vibration and Trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chilness after it.

Humestantia, moistning things, are such as can infinuate their moist Particles into the Pores of our Bodies.

Humidum Primogenium may be properly called L 4. the

the Blood, which is feen in Generation before

any thing elfe.

Three: the Watery, which is contained between the Tunica Cornea, and Urea. 2. The Chrystaline, or Icie Humour, which is contained in the Tunica Uvea, and is thicker than the rest. 3. The Vitre-cus, or Glassy humour, bigger than any of the rest,

fills the backward Cavitie of the Eye.

Humores, the Ancients made Four Humours in the Blood, the Bilious, Pituitous, (Yellow, and Black Choller) Melancholic, and the Blood, properly fo called; and that according to the Four Peripatetic Elements: but this Opinion is Cashiered, fince the invention of the Circulation of the Yet they are found, when the blood prerematurally departs from its due Temperature; but they do not constitute an integral part of the blood; for the blood is onely one humour; if otherwife, Tartar in Wine, and Dregs in Beer were constituent parts of Wine and Beer. In Blood that is let, there appear onely Three different species of bodies; for in the Surface you fee a kind of a Fibrous Crust of Coagulated Blood, which spreads it self over all the whole Mass; then you fee, certain Red Particles amongst the Fibres, which grow black about the bottom, by reason of their fewness; lastly, you see the Serum wherein it swims. But if any one will proceed more acurately, Distill the Blood, and Disfolve it Chymically, he shall find Five pure bodies in it: to wit, Spirit, Sulphur, or Oyl, Water, Salt, and Earth. There are Three General Bumours

mours which wash the whole Body, Blood, Lympha, (a fort of pure Water) and the Nervous Juice; but there are several particular Humors, as Chyle, Bile, Spittle, Pancreatic, Juice, Seed, &c.

Humores in Secundinis, Humours in the Three Membranes that cloathe the Fætus in the Womb. are Three in those Animals which have Bladders: at the beginning, when the Eggs falls down from the Testicles into the Womb, the Humours which are to this purpose in the bottom of the Womb; first fink into the Membrane called Chorion, and then into the Amnium: but in progress of time. when the Fatus is Formed, and the Navel Veffels are extended to the Chorion, and the Amnium, we imagine that the Nutritious Humour being received by the opening of the Veins, is carried to the Fætus, and thence by the Arteries some part of it is carried into the Amnium, as into the Childs Store-house; so that at the said time, the Liquor of the Membrane Amnium may be encreafed upon this double account. At last, when the time of delivery draws near, that way of Sweating through feems to cease, and the other onely to take place: unless (as Wharton Writes) The Nutritious Humour descend from the Placenta by the Navel-string, and by the little foft Protuberances thence pass into the Cavity of the Amnium; The use of these Humours is to nourish the Fæius at the Mouth. The Third Humour is the Urine, which flows from the Bladder by the Urinarie Pallage, into the Urinarie Membrane.

Hydoides is the Vitrous Humour of the Eye, contained betwist the Tunica Retina, and the Avea.

Hybona

Hybona is an Incurvation of all the Vertebres.

Hydatides are little Watery Bladders in the
Liver, Spleen, or some other Viseus, common to

Hydropical Persons: also an increase of Fat about the Eye-slids.

Hydatoides is the Watery humour of the Eye, contained betwixt the Tunica Cornea, and Uvea.

Hydros the same that Hydrops. Hydragia, see Venæ Lymphaticæ.

Hydragoga are Medicines which by Fermentation and Precipitation purge out the Watery Humours.

Hydrelæum is a mixture of Water and Oyl.

Hydrenterocele is a falling of the Intestines, together with Water, into the outward Skin of the Cods.

Hydroa are certain little, broad, moift, itching Pimples, like Miller-Seed; fometimes without itching, which render the Skin Ulcerous and rough: the occasion of them is, that Nature endeavouring to expel the sweat by the Skin, is hindred sometimes by its thickness; so that the Matter being lodged there, and the Subtiler parts being either carryed back, by the Lymphatic Veffels, or Evaporated, the Skin fwells. This Distemper is familiar and common to Boys, and Young Men; especially of a hot Constitution, when they use too much Exercise in Summer; it insects the Neck, Shoulder-Blades, Breaft, Arms, Thighs; yet more frequently the Secret Parts, and the Fundament.

Hydrocele is a swelling of the outermost Skin of the Cods, proceeding from a Watery Humour.

Hydrocepha-

Hydrocephalum is a swelling of the Head, by reason of a Watery Humour, whence the Sutures of the Brain are forced asunder; it proceeds sometimes from a Bursting of the Lymphatic Vessels.

Hydromel, Mead, is a Decoction of Water, and

Honey.

Hydromphalum is a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from Watery Humours in the

Abdomen.

Hydrophobia is a Distemper highly Convulsive, accompanied with Fury, and shunning of all things that are Liquid, and Splendid; sometimes with a Delirium, a Fever, and other Symptoms, not without great danger of Life, proceeding from a Bite of a Mad Dog, or a Contagion analogous to it.

Hydropica are Medicines that expel the Watery

Humours in a Dropfie.

Hydrops is a Stagnation of a Watery Humour in the habit of the Body, or some other Cavity; and it is either general, as an Anasarca and Ascites, to which some add a Tympany, but ill: Or particular, confined to one part, as a Dropsie in the Head, Breast, Hand, Foot, &c. of which in their proper place severally.

Hydrops ad Matulam, the same that Diabetes. Hydrosaccharum is a Syrup boiled of Water,

and Sugar.

Hygieia is health, which confifts in a good temperature, and right confirmation of Parts. Health is a disposition of the parts of humane body, fit for the performance of the Actions of the Body. Signs of Health are Three, due Actions, suitable Qualities, and when things taken in, and let out, are proportionable.

Hygieima

Hygieina is that part of Physick, which teaches the way of preserving Health: some divide it into Three parts, Prophylactic, which takes notice of future imminent Diseases; Synteretic, which preserves present health: and Analeptic, which recovers the Sick.

Hygrocyrsocele is a branch of a Winding Vein swoln with ill Blood, accompanied with other

Moisture.

Hymen is properly a Membrane; it is taken also for the Private Membrane in a Virgin, which arises from the wrinkling of the lower part of the Vagina; and in Women with Child, when the Womb grows thicker, it disappears.

Hyoides is a bone placed at the Basis of the

Tongue.

Hyothorides are Two Muscles of the Larynx, proceeding from the Bone Hyoides into the Cartilage called Scutiformis, like a Shield, and destined to contract, or shut up the opening of the Wind-pipe.

Hypercatharsis is a Purge that works too much. Hypercriss is a Critical Excresion above mea-

fare.

Hyperephidrosis is a too great Sweating.

Hyperoon are two holes in the upper part of the Palate, which receives the Pituitous humours from the Mammillary Processes; and after they are separated, discharges them at the Mouth.

Hypersarcosis is an Excrescence of Flesh in any

part.

Hypnotica are those things which by fixing the Spirits, by straiting and shutting up the Pores of the brain, cause Sleep.

Hypochondri-

Hypochondriacha Affectio, see Hypochondriacus

Affectus.

Hypochondrium, or Subcartilagineum, is the upper part of the Abdomen, under the Cartilages of the Chest.

Hypocondriacus Affectus, is a purely Flatulent and Convulsive Passion, arising from Flatulent and Pungent humours in the Spleen, or Sweet-bread which Afflict the Nervous and Membranous

parts.

Hypochyma is a depraved fight, whereby Gnats, Cob-webs, little Clouds, or such like, seem to swim before the Eyes: the cause of it seems to consist in turbid humours, or sometime in the Optic Nerves, whose little Pores are obstructed by the Matter that is thrust into them.

Hypochysis, the same with Hypochyma.

Hypocratis Manica, see Manica Hypocratis.

Hypogastrium is the outermost part of the Abdomen, betwixt the Hypocondres and the Navel.

Hypoglossis or Ranula is an Inflamation, or Exulceration under the Tongue: also a Medicine that takes away the Asperity of the Laryno.

Hypophaulum is a vulgar Diet which observes a

mean betwixt a plain and an exquisite Diet.

Hypophoræ are deep and Fistulous Ulcers which gape like Ulcers, and cavities in the Flesh.

Hypophysis, the same with Hypochyma.

Hypophthalmia is a pain in the Eye under the Horney Tunic.

Hypopyon is a gathering of Matter under the

Horney Tunic of the Eye.

Hyposarca, the same with Anasarca.

Hyposarcidium, the same.

Hyposphagma

Hyposphagma is a blood-shot, from a stroak upon the Eye.

Hypostasis Urinæ is that thick Substance which generally subsides at the bottom of Urine.

Hypothenar is the space from the fore to the lit-

tle Finger.

Hypothesis is the supposition of a thing.

Hypozoma is a Membrane that parts two Cavities, as the Mediastinum in the Thorax.

Hypofiloides, see Hyoides.

Hysteralgia is a pain in the Womb, proceeding

from an Inflamation, or otherwise.

Hysterica Passio, Fits of the Mother, is a Convulsion of the Nerves of the Par Vagum, and Intercostal in the Abdomen, proceeding from a Pricking Irritation, or Explosion of Spirits: this Distemper does not always depend upon the Womb, as is commonly thought; we have seen it more than once in Men, because the Spleen, Pancreas, and other adjacent Bowels, are often the cause of it.

Hyfterica are Medicines against the Diseases of the Womb.

Hysterotomotosia, or Sectio Casarea, is a cutting the Child out of the Womb, which is done thus; You make a Semilunar Section under the Navel, along the White line, the cavity whereof looks towards the said Line; then according to the leading of the Fibres, the Fatus being extracted after the Section, the wound in the Womb contracts of it self, so that the Blood scarce flows more plentifully than in a Natural Birth; but if the Mother be dead, chuse the most convenient place you can.

Hysterotomia is an Anatomical Diffection of the

Womb.

A Catalogue of the Authors which have been consulted and made use of in this DICTIONARY.

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Conringius. Cordus. Decker. Deufingius. Diemerbroekius. Dodonæus. Ent. Euripides. Eustachius. Everhardi. Fallopius. Fannius. Fernelius. Fæfius. Fontanus. Forestus. Galenus. Gemma. Gliffonius. Gorrhæus. de Gradibus. Grammatici. de Graef. Guido. Harvæus. Helmontius. ab Heers. Herodotus. Herophilus. Helychius. Hefiodus. Otto Heurnius. Joh. Heurnius. Higmorus. Hildanus. Hippocrates. Hoboken.

Hofmannus. ab Hogelande. Hollerius. Homerus. van Horne. Horstius. Ifidorus. Junius. · Johnfonus. Kircherus. Krollius. Kyperus. Langius. Laurentius Liddelius. L. de Bils. van der Linden. Lowerus. Marchette. Malpighius. Martialis. Massarias. Moebius. Mercurialis. Minficht. Needham. Nicander. Oribafius. Ovidius. Owenus. Pacuinus. Paracelfus. Paræus. Pafferatius. Pavius. Pecquet. Philotheus. Pifo.

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Anitor, the same that Pylorus.

J Ichor is a fulphureous and watery Humour which flows from Ulcers.

Ichoroides is a moisture like Corruption.

Icterus, the Jaundice, is a changing the Skin into a yellow Colour from an obstruction of the ductus choledochus, or the Glandules of the Liver, through the weakness, obstruction, or Schirres of the Liver, or because the Gall abounds more than can be conveniently excerned, so that it stays in the Blood. It takes its Name from intis, a Ferret, whose Eyes are tinged with the like Colour. Or from a Bird called Icterus of the fame Colour, which the Latines call Galbulus, which if one fick of the Jaundice fees, fays Pliny, the Party is cured, and the Bird dies. The Latines call it Regins Morbus, the Kingly Difeafe, because it is easily cured in Courts with the Pastimes and Divertisements there which cheer It is also called a Suffusion of Gall. the Mind.

Idea morbi is the Propriety and Essence of a

Disease.

Idiopathia is a primary Disease, which neither depends on, nor proceeds from any other.

Idiosyncrasia is a Temperament peculiar to any

Body.

Jecur, the same with Hepar.

Jecur uterinum, see Placentanteri.

Guts, so called, because it is frequently empty:
The little glandulous Nipples in it imbibe the
M a Chyle,

Chyle, and convey it to the Milky Veins. Varro calls it Hilla.

Ignis actualis, actual Fire, is that which burns at first touch, as Fire it self, and seering Irons.

Ignis potentialis, potential Fire, is a Medicine which after it has laid sometimes upon the part, exerts it self.

Ignis persicus, the same that Gangrana: It is

taken also for a Carbuncle.

Ignis sacer, the same that Erysipelas: yet some take it for an Herpes.

Ignis sylvestris, the same that Phlystena. Ignitio is Calcination made by Fire.

Ile is the Cavity from the Thorax to the Bones of the Thighs: Pluny observes, that all the Intestines in all Animals, except a Man and a Sheep, are called Ile.

Ilia are the lateral parts of the Abdomen, betwixt the last Rib and the secret Parts.

Ilingus, see Scotomia.

Ilium is the Third of the small Guts: It begins where the Jejunum ends, and ends it self at the Gut called Cacum: It is one and twenty Handbreadths in length.

Ilium, is a Disease, for the most part, of the Gut Ilium, and is called Volvulus, when the upper part of any Intestine is involved in the under,

and on the contrary.

Ilium os is part of the Bone Innominatum, without any particular Name: It is so named because it contains the Gut Ilium. Its Circumference is circular, the upper broadest, it is connected to the os Sacrum: The upper part of it is called Spina, the interior Costa, and the exteri-

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or Dorsum: It is larger in Women than Men.

Iliaca paffio, the same that Ilium Morbus.

Iliaca vasa are those double forked Vessels of the Truncs of the great Artery, and the great Vein of the Abdomen, about the place where the Bladder and the Womb are scituate.

Imaginatio the same with Phantasia.

Imperfecta crisis, see Crisis.

Impetigo Celfi, the same that Lepra Gracorum. Celsus makes four forts. The most harmies, fays he, is that which is like a Scab, for it is red and harder, and exulcerated and gnawed: But it differs from it, in that it is more exulcerated, and is accompanied with speckled Pimples: And there feem to be in it certain Bubbles, from which after a certain time there fall, as it were, little Scales, and it returns more certainly. Another fort is worse, almost like a fort of Meezles, or hot Pimples in the Skin, but more rugged, and redder, and of different Figures: In this Distemper little Scales too fall from the furface of the Skin, and it is called Rubrica. The third fort is yet worfe, for it is thicker and harder, and swells more, and is cleft on the top of the Skin, and gnaws more violently: It is scaly too, but black, and spreads broad and flow: It is called Nigra. The fourth fort is altogether incurable, of a different colour from the red; for it is fomething white, and like a fresh Scar, and has pale Scales; fome whiting fome like the little Pulse called Lintell, which being taken away, fometimes the Blood follows: Otherwife the Humour that flows from it is white, the Skin hard and cleft, and spreads farther. All these M 2 forts

forts arise especially in the Feet and Hands, and infest the Nails likewise. Impetigo some reckon the same with Lichen.

Impetigo Plinii, Pliny's Impetigo is the same

with Lichen Gracorum.

Inappetentia, is want of Stomach, for want of Ferment in it.

Inceratio is a mixture of Moisture with something that's dry, by a gentle soaking till the substance be brought to the consistence of soft Wax.

Incidentia, the same with Attenuantia.

Incineratio is the reducing the Bodies of Vegetables and Animals into Ashes by a violent Fire.

Incifores dentes, the same that Primores.

Inciforii, the same with Primores.

Incorporatio is a mixture whereby moist things are contemperated with dry into one Body, as into a Mass, therefore here is no lingring Nutrition, but as much moisture is added as is requisite to the consistence of the mixed Body, so that it becomes like a Pudding as it were; whence it may be called also Impastatio, and in some things Subastio, a Kneading. Things thus incorporated must be left in a digestive Heat, that by mutual Action and Suffering they may get one temperature common to them both.

Incrassantia, thickning things, are those which being endued with thick ropie parts, and mixed with thin liquid Juices, bring them to a thicker consistence by Joining and knitting their parts.

Incubus, see Epialtes.

Incus is one of the Bones in the inner part of the Ear: It is like a Grinder, and lies under the Bone called Malleus. It has two Processes below; one shorter, which leans upon the scaly Bone; another longer, which sustains the top of the Stapes or triangular Bone, that bears upon the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear, whilst it immerges it self into the place called the Oval Window with a pretty broad Basis.

Indicans is nothing else than something obferved in the Body, upon whose account something is said to be done that ought to contribute

thereunto.

Indicantes dies are those days which signify that a Crisis will happen on such a day, which are therefore called indicant and contemplable:

Such are 4, 11, 17, 24.

Indicatio is that which demonstrates what is to be done in Diseases, and it is threefold, praservatorie, which preserves Health; Curative, which expels a Disease that has already seized upon a Person; and Vital, which respects the Strength and way of living.

Indicatum is that which is fignified to be done

in order to the recovery of Health.

Indices dies, see Critici dies.

Indurantia, see Sclerotica.

Indusium, see Amnios.

Inedia is abstaining from Meat, when one eats less than formerly.

Infimus venter, see Abdomen.

Inflammatio, see Phlegmone.

Inflatio is the diffention of a part from flatulent matter.

Infundibulum cerebri, the same that Choana.

Infundibulum renum is the Pelvis or Basin through which the Urine passes to the Ureters M 3 and

and the Bladder.

Infusio is an Extraction of the Virtue of Medicines with a convenient Liquor, which if it be purgative, it may be taken at once; and to this the Name properly agrees.

Inquen, is the place from the bending of the

Thigh to the fecret parts.

Injectio intestinalis, the same that Clyster.

Inium is the beginning of the oblongated Marrow, which is the common Senfory, because the Species which are received from the external Organs are conveyed thither by the Nerves.

Innominata tunica oculi, the Tunic of the Eye that wants a Name, is a certain subtile Expansion of the Tendons from the Muscles which move the Eye to the circumference of the Iris or horney Membrane.

Innominatum os, others call it os Coxa, or Ilium, is placed at the side of the os Sacrum, confisting of three Bones, Ilium, os Pubis, and Ischium, joined by Cartilages, and appear distinct by three Lines till seven years old, but grow all into one Bone at riper years. They are called also Cuneisormia, and Ossa Innominata, nameless Bones.

Innominatus humor, or Insitus, is a secondary Humour, as the Ancients call it, wherewith they thought the Body was nourished: For those nutritious Humours they talked of are four; Innominatus, Ros, Gluten, Cambium.

Infania, or Amentia, Madness, is an Abolition or Depravation of Imagination and Judgment.

Insessus is a Bath for the Belly, proper for the lower Parts, wherein the Patient fits down to the Navel. They are for feveral uses, as for eafing of Pain, foftning of Parts, dispelling flatulent matter; and frequently for exciting the Courfes.

Inspiratio is an alternate Dilatation of the Cheft, whereby the nitrous Air is communicated to the Blood to accend it by the Wind-Pipe, and its Vesicular parts. The cause of Respiration does not feem to confift only in the Dilatation of the Thorax, as is commonly thought, but in the Contraction of the Tunic which covers the upper part of the afophagus, and the most close Recelles of the Wind-Pipe.

Intellectus, is Cogitation, whereby a Man apprehends an Object: It feems to be transacted in the Corpus Callosum, from the expansion of Spi-

rits there.

Intemperies is a Disease which consists in inconvenient qualities of the Body, and these are either manifest or occult: The Manifest are either fimple or compound; the Simple is when one Quality is peccant; as an hot, thin, hard, acid, falt Disposition, &c. the Compound is when more Qualities than one are peccant; as an hot and falt, a cold and acid Disposition, &c. An Occult ill Disposition or Distemper is such as proceeds from some poysonous Qualities, as from the Air, from poyfonous Animals, &c. It comes from the Air, when the Nitre in it becomes contagious by reason of standing stinking Waters, daily Droughts, Earth-quakes, &c. whence malignant pestilent Feavers, and Plagues themfelves

M 4

felves arise: For the Vapours being taken away, that which remains of the Air (by reason of the Sulphur and Salt in it) contracts an ill Savour, whereupon the Air and its Nitre degenerate from their due Temperature and Crass. And I believe the same happens from very dry Grounds, for sulphureous and saline Particles intermix with the watery ones above, which render the Nitre of the Air sharp and pointed, like Arsenic, sublimated Mercury, or Aqua stygia, which being sucked into the Lungs do coagulate, and corrode the Mass of the Blood and make its Spirits vanish; whence proceed Quinzies, Plurisies, Pestilential Swellings, &c.

Intercalares dies, or intercidentes, which others call Provocatorii, are those Days wherein Nature, either by reason of the vehemency of the Fit, or some external cause, is excited to expel her Load unseasonably: Such are the 3d, 5, 9,

13, 19.

Intercidentes dies, see Intercalares.

Intercus, see Anasarca.

Interforamineum, the same that Perinaum.

Intermissio febrium, see Apyrexia. Internuncii dies, see Critici dies.

Intermittens morbus is a Disease which comes at certain times, and then remits a little. Intermittent Feavers, or Agues, proceed not from any fictitious Focus, but only from a wrong Assimilation of the Chyle.

Interscapularia are the Cavities betwixt the

Shoulder-blade and the Vertebres.

Intertrigo, or Attritus, is an Excoriation of the parts near the Fundament, or betwixt the Thighs; Thighs; or a Fleaing of the Skin proceeding from a violent Motion, especially Riding: It happens frequently to Children, that the Cuticula in their Thighs and Hips is separated, and as it were shaven off from the true Skin, which pains them so that it makes them restless.

Intestina, see Entera.

Involucrum cordis, see Pericardium.

Jonthus, or varus, is a little, hard, callous

fwelling in the Skin of the Face.

Iris is that fibrous Circle next to the Pupil of the Eye, distinguished with variety of Colours.

Isatodes is a blew Bile, like the Herb Woad

wherewith Cloth is died blew.

Ischama are Medicines that stop the Blood, which with a binding, cooling, or drying Virtue close up the opening of the Vessels, or diminish and stop the Fluidity and violent Motion of the Blood.

Ischias is the Gout in the Hip.

Ischium is the Hip, or Huckle-Bone.

Ischophonus is a small Voice.

Ischuretica are Medicines which thicken the Blood in difficulty of Urine, so that the Urine stops.

Ischuria is such a Suppression of Urine in the Bladder that little or nothing of it can be dis-

charged.

Isthmus is that part which lies betwixt the Mouth and the Gullet, like a Neck of Land: Also the Ridg that separates the Nostrils.

Ithmoidea offa, see Ethmoides.

Itinerarium is a Chyrurgions Instrument, which being fixed in the Urinary Passage shows the

the Neck or Sphincter of the Bladder, that an Incision may be more surely made to find out the Stone.

Jugale os, the same that Zygoma.

Jugularis vena is that Vein which goes towards the Scull by the Neck.

Jugulum, the same that Furcula.

Julap, see Julepus. Julapium, the same. Julep, see Julepus.

Julepus is a Liquid Medicine taken inwardly, of a grateful taste and clear, made of a convenient Liquor with Syrup or Sugar without any boyling, and of the quantity of three or four Doses, to alter or refrigerate. A Julep consists commonly of one pound and an half of Barley-Water, or of distilled Waters, rarely of Wine, of the cooling Syrup of red Goose-berries, Berberies, Violets, &c. to which they commonly add some drops of Sulphur, Vitriol, Salt, &c. to give it a good taste. Juleb, whence the word Julepus comes, is a Persian word, and signifies a sweet Potion.

L.

L Abia leporina are such Lips as by reason of their ill make will not come together, which some call rostra leporina.

Labyrinthus is a Body full of windings and turnings, as may be seen in the inner part of the Ear, and in the outer surface of the Brain.

Lac, Milk, is made by separating of Chyle from the arterious Blood by the Glandules of the Breast.

Breast. Milk begins to be made for the most part after the going with Young, or a little before the Birth; but it ceases in old Creatures, in those with Young, and in menstruous Persons.

Lacertus, fee Brachium.

Lachrymale punctum is an hole made in the Bone of the Nose, by which the matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils; if the hole grow hard and brawny from an Ulcer in one of the Glandules at the Corners of the Eyes, thence arises a Fistula Lacrymalis.

Lachryma are a moisture which is separated by the Glandules of the Eye to moisten the Eyes, which if it be too much so that it cannot be received by the Punctum Lachrimale, they fall from

the Eves and are called Tears.

Laconicum, Caldarium, and Assa, or Balneum aereum, was formerly a Cellar without any Water, made to provoke Sweat, which was done by an hot Vapour, or a dry Heat included therein.

Lactea vasa, see Vasa lactea.

Lastes some take for the Pancreas, or for the Mesenterie, others for the Milky Vessels.

Lactucimina, the same that Aphtha. Lactumia, the same that Achores.

Lacuna are little Pores or Passages in the Vagina of the Womb, but no where greater than in the lower part of the Urinary Passage: There flows a certain serous pituitous matter out of these Ductus's which lubricitates the Vagina, and is looked upon as Seed; it flows out in a great quantity in the Act of Coition. Lagochilus one who has cloven Lips, see Labia leporina.

Lagophthalmus one who has Hares Eyes.

Lambdoides is the backward Suture of the Brain, so called from its likeness to the Letter A Lambda.

Lanceta is a Chyrurgions little Knife, streight, pointed, two-edged; used in opening of Veins, cutting of Fistula's, opening of the Fundament,

Yard, or Womb that is shut.

Laqueus is a Band so tied, that if it be attracted, or pressed with weight it shuts up close: Its use is to extend broken or disjointed Bones, to keep them in their places when they are set, to bind the parts close together; the differences of these Laquei, or Bands, are several, having their Names either from the Inventors, or from their Use, or from their likeness to or shape of any thing, or from the manner of lying, or their Effect, which unless they were here delineated, can scarce be understood by a bare Description.

Laryngotomia, the same that Bronchotomia.

Larynx, Guttur, according to Galen Larynx is properly the head or top of the Wind-Pipe, which confifts of five Cartilages. The first pair is called Scutif rme, like a Shield, which constitutes the protuberance in the Neck called Adam's Apple: The second pair is called Annular, because it is round like a Ring: The third and fourth Cartilage some reckon but one, but if the Membrane be took off, it appears to be two, and is called Guttalis and Glottis: The fifth is called Epiglottis, which covers the opening of the Wind-Pipe at the top. Its use is in the Voice and Respiration.

Lassin

Lassitudo, see Copos.

Lavamentum, the same that Fotus.

Laudanum is meant only of a Medicine made of Opiate, and that they call an Opiate Laudanum, from its excellent Qualities. Authors give feveral descriptions of it. It allays the most unfupportable Pains, and stops any Flux.

Laxantia, loofening Medicines, are those which with their benign Particles softning and scouring the Intestines cleanse them of their Excre-

ments.

Lenientia, the same with Laxantia.

Leno and Linon is that part of the Brain called Torcular Herophili, that place where the third Cavity of the Meninx is joined to the first, second, and fourth.

Lentigines, Freckles, are little Spots especially in Women, and chiefly in their Faces, but sometimes in their Hands, Arms, and the upper part of the Chest which is exposed to the Air; the Skin is sometimes spotted thicker sometimes thinner with them, like as with so many drops, but without any Trouble or Pain; in some they appear only in Summer, and disappear in Winter, in others they continue the Year round.

Lepidoides is the scaly Suture of the Scull, see

Mendosa.

Lepra, a Leprosie, is a dry Scab, whereby the Skin becomes scaly like Fish: It differs from Leuce and Alphus, in that a Leprosy is rough to the touch, and causes an Itching; for the Skin is the only part affected, and therefore that being slea'd off, the Flesh underneath appears sound and well.

Lepra Arabum, the same that Elephantiasis Gracorum.

Lepra Gracorum, or Impetigo Celfi, is the highest degree of Scabbedness; but it must be observed. left any should be gravell'd in the reading of Authors, that we here speak of the Leprofy of the Greeks, not the Arabians. That which the Arabians call a Leprofy is the Elephantiasis of the Greeks, which is nothing elfe than an Universal Canker of the whole Body. A Leprofy is a Difease proceeding from black Bile diffused through the whole Body, whence the Temperature, the Form and Figure, and at last the very Continuity of the Body is corrupted, and it is a Canker common to the whole Body. The Arabians call the Leprosy of the Greeks Albaras nigra, which is the same with a kind of Ring-worm or Tetter which fleas the Flesh, and is a rough violent Scab in the Skin, accompanied with Scales like Fish and itching. There is a greater Corruption of Humours in a Leprofy than in a Scabbedneß, and from the latter there only fall little flakes like Dendriff from the Head, but from the former as it were Scales of Fish; fo that one passes from Itching to a Leprofy by the Scab. For Pruritus, or Itching, is a certain small Asperity of the Skin, wherein, unless you scratch very hard, nothing falls from the Skin: When it is grown to a scab the Humour is more apparent, and certain little Particles like Dendriff fall off. whether it be scratched or no. For in a Scab the matter is thinner, and at least preys upon the Surface of the Skin: But then in a Leprofy the matter is thicker, and not only feeds upon the

the Surface but the inner parts of the Skin. Celsus doubtless meant this Leprosy of the Greeks by the Word Impetigo, but not the Lichen of the Greeks, which some call Impetigo.

Leptuntica are attenuating cutting Medicines, which part the crass and viscous Humours with

their acute Particles.

Lethargus, a Lethargy, is a Drowziness like another Disease causing an heavy sleep called Coma, accompanied with a Feaver and a Delirium; and it is nothing else but an heap of too much or incongruous moist Matter within the Pores of the barky substance of the Brain. This Distemper does not seem to come of it self, but rather from the demigration of Feavers.

Leuce is when the Hairs, Skin, and sometimes the Flesh underneath turns white; the Flesh being pricked with a Needle is not sensible, nor emits Blood but a Milky Humour. It differs from Alphus in that it penetrates deeper and changes the Skin so that the Hairs are changed

too.

Leucoma is a white Scar in the horney Tunic

of the Eye.

Leucophagum is made of Almonds macerated in Rose-Water, and of Capon or Partridg boiled, bruised and strained through a Sieve made of Bristles: It is used in a Consumption.

Leucophlegmatia is a pituitous Dropsy, or a

Dropfy that has feized the whole Body.

Lichen barbarously called Serpigo or Zerna, Halliabbas calls it Petigo and Sarpedo; the vulgar Voliatica. Lichenes are certain Asperities of the Skin,

Skin, and as it were Tumors, which itch much and fend forth Matter: The Greeks and Arabians have made two forts of Lichens, the one mild and gentle, the other fierce and cruel. And according to Avicen, some are moist, which being rubbed fend forth a kind of Dew, others are dry; and the moist are more safe, but the dry is made of falt pituitous Matter turned into Melancholly Blood. And again he writes, that one Manginess (Impetigo) brings off the Skin by reafon of its great Dryness, and another does not; and that one is ambulatory and malignant, another fixed and standing; as also one is old, another fresh. Hence it appears, that the Scabies of Corn. Celsus was nothing but these Lichenes of the Greeks, and the Impetigo of the Arabians. It comes in any part of the Body, but especially in the Face and Chin, as Galen has it; for a Lichen, fays he, is a most ungrateful Distemper in the Chin, because it makes it itch exceedingly, and Aretches out the parts affected: It is not a little dangerous, it spreads over the whole Face, and fometimes reaches the Eyes, and at last makes the Person affected extream filthy and loathsom. Lichen of the Greeks is Pliny's Impetigo, or an Inequality of the Skin, extending it self to the neighbouring parts, and accompanied with an extraordinary Itching and dry Pimples. Lichen is also the callous part in an Horses Foot; likewife a fort of green Moss.

Libra medica, a Physicians Pound, is twelve Ounces; for as often as they prescribe a Pound

they mean fo many Ounces.

Lien, see Splen.

Lienteria is a Looseness when the Meat is sent out before it be altered.

Ligamentum, a Ligament, is a folid and very fibrous part, proceeding almost from Matter like a Cartilage, different in size, number, and scituation, broad or round, cold, as it comes near the constitution of a Membrane or a Cartilage, dryer or moister, harder or softer, more or less tough and flexible, and designed by Nature for the connecting of Parts, especially Bones, that they may better perform their Motions.

Ligula, the same that Clavicula.

Linea alba is a concourse of the Tendons of the Muscles of the Abdomen, excepting the Tendons of the streight ones. For the Tendons of the Oblique Muscles unite, and meet so on both sides, that they make a kind of Tunic that covers the Abdomen, as if they were all but one Tendon. It is white and not sleshy, proceeding from the pointed Cartilage to the os Pubis; and is narrower below the Navel than above.

Lingua, the Tongue, is an oblong, broad, thick Member, and thicker at the Roots and thinner and sharper at the end; of a moderate bigness, that it may move more quickly. In the Exterior and upper part of the Tongue there are a great many little Bodies which break out from the Surface of the Tongue, and crooking moderately incline backwards towards the Root, so that they look like a Comb that cards Wooll. These Cartilaginous Bodies in an Ox especially seem to resemble the Figure of a Boare's Tooth; in the lower part they have a certain Cavity: They are made of a thick tenacious sibrous Mat.

N

ter, which feems like a heap of little Rods: About the fides of the Tongue they grow smal-Ier and smaller, so that they almost disappear, and certain membranous Bodies are placed at their Basis, which look like a Conical, and then by and by a more obtuse pappy Substance: All the little Protuberances are clothed with the Membrane of the Tongue; they are firmly implanted in a certain tenacious Tunic of the Tongue, there being under them a crass viscous, or nervous Substance; especially in those places, where there are remarkable Pits in the Tongue disposed in like order and manner, so that in the inner part of the Tongue there are a great many of them, which are firmly implanted in a certain viscous fort of Body. When the Membrane that covers the whole Tongue is taken off there appears a certain glutinous Substance; then a nervous pappy Body something yellow, which spreads like the Membrane, and discovers remarkable nervous Protuberances disposed of in a wonderful order. The next thing that appears are little Nipples in greater abundance than those spoke of and of another order; for as many little Protuberances as cover the outlide of the Tongue, fo many nervous Nipples of this fort are found within; these proceed from the common pappy Substance, grow tolerably high, and shoot out farther into nervous Sprouts from the top of them, about which you discover innumerable little Protiberances proceeding from the fame Stock, and of an equal height, only flenderer, like a Cone, and which go within their proper Cavities ready made in the crass viscous

viscous Substance before mentioned, and at last end towards the outermost Membrane. Furthermore the Substance of the Tongue is Musculous. The Centre of the Tongue consists of several forts of Fibres, long, transverse, and oblique, which being mutually interwoven with one another look like a Coverlet or Blanket: It owes its Motion to peculiar Muscles of its own, wherewith it is contracted and abbreviated. The pairs of Muscles are the Styloglossum, Basioglossum, Genioglossum, Ceratoglossum, and Myloglossum.

* Lithontriptica, are Medicines which break

the Stone.

Lithotomia is a cutting the Stone out of the Bladder, and is thus performed. The Operator lays the fick Person upon a soft Pillow in the Bosom of some strong Man, after he has lept three or four times from on high, then he ties the Hands on each fide fast to the sole of the Foot, and two People standing on each side hold the Knees as open as possible: After this the Operator moistening one Finger of his left Hand, or if necessity require, the two foremost, with Oil of white Roses, thrusts them up into the Fundament, and with his right Hand presses the upper parts of the Secrets lightly, that by this means the Stone may be brought to the Perinaum, which when he has forced thither with his Fingers, he cuts with a two edged Knife proportionably to the bigness of the Stone, in the left fide betwixt the Testicles and the Fundament, near to the Suture of the Permaum, bringing the Stone towards the Knife: And if the Stone

come not out either of its own accord, or by the thrusting of the Fingers, he draws it out with Pincers, or fome fuch Instrument of Art. Stone being drawn out, and all the Bands being loosed, he closes the Wound duly, applys Remedies to stop the Blood, and takes care that the Wound be closed up, least the Urine should continually drop through. This way is called Apparatus minor, and is used especially in Boys, tho it be frequently practifed too in adult Persons in these Countries. But in the Apparatus major, or the greater Operation, the Patient bound as before is fet upon a Table and held there, then the Chyrurgion thrusts in his Instrument called Itinerarium by the Urinary Passage into the Bladder as far as the very Stone, and cutting an hole as before, He puts another Instrument called Conductor into the hollow part of the Itinerarium through the Wound, then the Itinerarium being taken out of the Urinary Passage, he puts in his Instrument called Forceps (a fort of Pincers) or any other fit to pull out the Stone, through the Wound he made, that he may lay hold of the Stone and bring it out. This being done, the Wound is bound up and confolidated as 'tis in Children, only if it be large, it is faved, and an Instrument of Silver applyed to it for two or three days, which is useful to let out concreted Blood, Flegm, and gravelly Urine. There is yet another way of taking out the Stone, to wit, by making an hole in the Abdomen by which the Stone is taken out of the bottom of the Bladder, and in this way no dribling of Urine need to be feared.

Lithetomus is a Chyrurgion who is skilful in cutting out the Stone.

Lobus auris is the lower part, or teap of the Ear.

Localia Medicamenta are those which are applied outwardly, as Plaisters, Ointments,

Salves, Oc.

Loch, and Lohoch, the same that Eolegma.

Lochia are those things which are evacuated by Women in Child-bed, after the Birth of the Fæius and the Membranes called Secunding.

Lohoch, the fame that Eclegma.

Loimographia is a Description of contagious Diseases.

Loimos is pestilent Poyson, which proceeds from the Nitre of the Air too highly exalted and pointed with heterogeneous Particles, which being taken into the Lungs infects and corrupts the Blood and the animal Spirits.

Longanon, the last Gut, see Intestinum rectum.

Lopidoides, the same that Lepidoides.

Lordofis is the bending of the Back-bone for-

Lotio is in a manner a particular Bath, wherein the Head, Arm-pits, Hands, Feet, and natural Parts are washed, and that with physical Decoctions: Some Medicines are also thus washed, by reason of their Saltness and Acrimony, as in Calx, and the heavier Soil of Brass that sticketh to the higher places of Furnaces or Melting-houses.

Lotium, fee Uron.

Lozonga, Lozenges, the same that Morfuli.

Lues Venerea, Morbus Gallicus, the French Pox, is a malignant and contagious Distemper,

communicated from one to another by Coition, or other impure Contact, proceeding from virulent Matter, and accompanied with the falling of the Hair, Spots, Swellings, Ulcers, Pains, and many other direful Symptoms.

Lumbaga is a Pain in the Muscles of the Loins clogged with Scorbutick Matter, so that the

Patient is forced to stand upright.

Lumbrici are little Worms or Animals produced by Corruption in humane Bodies; they are of different Shapes, round, &c.

Lupia is a Tumor, or Protuberance, about as big as a fort of Bean. Some take it for a Meliceris, others for a Ganglio.

Lupinus is equal to half a dram.

Lupus is a fort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs.

Lutatio is a Cementing of chymical Vessels.

Luxatio, disjointing, is when a Bone goes out of its own Cavity into another place, which hinders voluntary Motion.

Lycanthropia, rabies Hydrophobica, a Madness proceeding from a mad Wolf, wherein Men

imitate the howling of Wolves.

Lycoides is a Madness like that of Wolves,

proceeding from the Retention of Seed.

Lygmos, the Hickets, is a convultive Motion of the Nerves which spread up and down the Gullet, returning after short Intermissions: It proceeds from some truoblesome Matter that vellicates the Afophagus.

Lympha is a clear limpide Humour, confifting of the nervous Juice and of Blood, which being continually separated by the Glandules, is at last

discharged

discharged into the Blood again by Vessels peculiar to it. The Lympha comes not immediately from the Blood or nervous Juice, as some think, but it is the Superfluity of each, which was more than enough for the Nourishment of a part, like the Marrow in Bones: It is taken sometimes for that Water which flows from the Pricking of Nerves and other Wounds, and which does not really flow from the Nerves themselves, but from the Lymphatick Vessels which are cut and wounded.

Lymphatica vasa, see Vene Lymphatice.

Lynx, the same that Lygmus.

Lyteria is a fign of the loofening of a great Disease.

M.

Macula epatica is a Spot of a brown, or of a fad yellow Colour, about an hand's breadth broad, chiefly feizing upon the Groins, the Breast and back; nay sometimes it covers the whole Body, is attended with a certain sleight Asperity of the Skin, which lets fall Scales, or a sort of Dendriff from it, which yet do not stick altogether, but are disleminated here and there, and sometimes disappear, sometimes break out again.

Macula Matricalis is a spot with which a

Child is born, of brownish Colour.

Macula volatica is a red or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which if it touch any Orifice in the Body, as the Mouth, Nostrils,

N 4 Eyes,

Eyes, Ears, &c. and pierce so far, it becomes mortal; fatal to Children.

Madarosis is a Baldness of the Head.

Magdaleones are pieces of Plaister made up in

form of a Cylender.

Magisterium properly signifies a Powder prepared by Solution and Precipitation, improperly a refinous Matter made the fame way, which is more truly called an Extract. steria as they are various, so are they variously prepared; a folvent Liquor is always poured upon a dry Matter, reduced to durst, if it can be had, or (if necessary) calcined, which is different according to the Diversity of the Magisterium, plain or distilled Vinegar, both by it felf, and sharpened with Spirit of Nitre, Vitriol, Salt, &c. These are only in Minerals and Animals; a Lixivium prepared of Salt of Tartar and Water in Vegetables, Spirit of Wine in things fulphureous, that is, endued with an oily part; Yet these things belong rather to There is a precipitating Liquor Extracts. dissolved Bodies, commonly poured upon Oil of Tartar per deliquium, Urine, falt Water, Spirit of Vitriol, Nitre, &c. in Minerals and Animals common Water, or Allum-water in Vegetables; and there will subside at the bottom of the Glass a coagulated Substance which must be dried, and if necessity require, first sweetened and then burned.

Magistralia medicamenta are those Medicines which Physicians use to prescribe in the Shops for several uses, they are commonly called usuralia, usual, because they ought to be used frequently

quently, once a Week, twice a Month, or the like.

Magma signifies the Dregs that are left after

the streining of Juices.

Malacia is a depraved Appetite which covets those things which are never eat: Also a Ten-

derness of Body.

Malastica, or Emollientia are those things which soften parts with a moderate Heat and Moisture, by dissolving some of them, and dissipating others.

Malagma was the same with our fore-Fathers,

as Cataplasma.

Malagma, the same that Malasticum,

Malignus Morbus, a malignant Disease, is that which rages more vehemently and continues longer than its Nature seems to pretend to, as a pestilent Feaver, &c.

Malleus is one of the four little Bones in the

Ear.

Malleus pedis, see Malleolus.

Malleolus, of Malleus, is twofold, external, which is the lower Process at the foot of the Bone of the Leg called Fibula: Or internal, which is the lower Process of the Bone of the Leg, called Tibia, these make the Ancle.

Malthacode is a Medicine foftened with Wax. Malum mortuum, the dead Disease, is a fort of Scab, so called because it makes the Body appear black and mortified: It is accompanied with Colours black and blew, and with a crusty fort of Pimples, black, and filthy, but without Matter, Sense, or Pain. It insects the Hips and Legs especially.

Mamma,

Mamma, Mammilla, Ober, the Breast, Dugs, &c. the Grammarians call the inner part Obera, and the outward Protuberances Mamma. A Breast or Dug is a globous, white, and soft Body, laying upon the pectoral Muscle on both sides, made up of conglomerated Glandules in the in-side, by the mediation whereof the Milk is separated from the arterious Blood, and is conveyed out by very little Pipes, which pass through the Nipples.

Mammiformes processus are two Apophyses of

the Bone of the back part of the Scull-

Mammilla, the same that Mamma.

Mandibula, Maxilla, the Jaw, is either upper or The upper is made of twelve Bones, on · each fide fix. The first is at the external corner of the Eye, which joyned with the fore-process of the Bone of the Temples produces the jugal Bone. The fecond constitutes the inner corner of the Eye, has a large Passage in it, by which the superabundant Moisture of the Eye descends to the Nostrils. The third is within the circle of the Eye, interposed betwixt the other two. The fourth, the greatest of all, makes the greatest part of the Cheeks and the Palate, and is elaborately carved for the Reception of The fifth helps to make the Nofe. the Teeth. The fixth with another Bone along with it terminates the extremity of the Palate: And all these are joined rather by a plain Line than by Sutures. The lower Jaw at riper Years grows into one continued Bone, extream hard, and thick, and confequently very ftrong: It has two Processes, one acute, called Corone, the other

other in the form of a little Head, called Condylus. It has two Holes within, and as many without which make way for the Nerves; the under Teeth are implanted in it, and it is joynted with the inner fide of the Bone of the Tem-

ples called Os petrofum.

Mania, a fort of Madness, is a deprivation of Imagination and Judgment, with great Rage and Anger, but without a Feaver and Fear: It proceeds from fulphureo-faline Animal Spirits, like Aqua stygia, which cause strange surious Impulses in the Body, not by consent of Parts, but by their own Strength.

Manica Hypocratis, is a woollen Sack, in form of a Piramide, wherewith Aromatick Wines,

Medicines, and other Liquors arestreined.

Maniodes is a Phrenfy, like the Madness which

is meant by Mania.

Manipulus is a dry Measure, usual with Physicians in their Prescriptions; for it is a determinate quantity, to wit, as much as can be held in one hand; meant for the most part of Herbs. Fasciculus is a different quantity from Manipulus, an handful, for it properly signifies an arm-full.

Manus Christi is a fort of Sugar, so called because it is put into Cordials for very weak People.

Marasmodes is a Feaver which at last ends in a

Confumption.

Marisca, the same that Ficus.

Marmaryga are the Glistenings and Corruscations of the Eyes. Marmelata, Marmelate, is the Juice of Quinces condenfated into a Gelly with Sugar; and is either plain or spiced, for the use of Families.

Marmorata aurium, Ear-wax, is a certain Excrement of the Ears, laid there in the auditory Passage from the openings of the Arteries, or

fweat out from the Cartilages.

Maffeteres are Muscles of the lower Jaw, produced from the upper, and the jugal Bone, they are connected to the lower Jaw, and can move it right-side, left-side, and forward by reason of the various Disposition of Fibres.

Masticatio, chawing, is an Action whereby we mince the Meat, and mix it with the Spittle

cated Juice in the Mouth.

Masticatorium is a Medicine which is masti-

to provoke spitting.

Maltoidei are Processes like Breasts or Dugs, which from a broad Basis end in an obtuse top, and are shaped like Tears in a Cows Udder: Also Muscles which bend the Head, proceeding from the Neck-bone and the Breast-bone, terminating in the Process Mammisormis, i. e. like a Dug or Pap.

Mastos, the same that Mamma.

Mater dura is a Membrane which sticks close to the Scull within in some places, and mediately covers both the Brain and Cerebellum, or little Brain; it has sour Cavities which supply the place of Veins, and come together betwixt the Brain and Cerebellum, which Conjunction Herophilus calls torcular.

Mater tenuis is a Membrane which immediately clothes the Brain and Cerebellum, extreamly full full of fanguinary Vessels, made to keep in the Spirits generated in the Brain and Cerebellum, that they sly not away.

Matracium is nothing but a little Sack, wherein is calcined Tartar or the like, pricked here

and there for the emission of Liquor.

Matrix, the same that Uterns.

Maxilla superior, the upper Jaw-bone, has eleven Bones belonging to it, five on each side, and one without a fellow. 1. In the lesser Corner of the Eye. 2. In the greater Corner of the Eye. 3. Which is the greatest of all, constitutes the whole Palate, and contains the upper Teeth. 4. With its Partner constitutes the ridge of the Nose. 5. Is placed at the extremity of the Palate, where the Holes of the Nostrils tend towards the upper part of the Gullet: See Mandibula.

Maxilla inferior, the lower Jaw-borne is that which contains the under-Teeth; it has a Process on each side, the foremost, called Corone,

the hinder Condylus.

Meatus auditorius, the auditory Passage begins from the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear, and is clothed with a thin Skin as far as the brim of the Tympanum, or drum of the Ear: It's use is to receive the Air and audible Species, and to contain the Ear-wax.

Meatus urinarius, fee Urethra.

Meconium, Opiate, or the condensed Juice of Poppies. Also the Excrements of a Fatus, which stick to the Intestines after the Birth, so called from the Blackness of Poppy-Juice.

Meconologia is a Description of opinm.

Mediana

Mediana Vena is the middle Vein in the bending of the Cubit betwixt the Cephalick and Bafilick: It is fafely opened, because there's nei-

ther Nerve nor Artery under it.

Mediastinum is a doubling of the Membrane of the sides, which divides the Lungs and other Viscera of the Breast into two parts. It proceeds from the Vertebres of the Back, and going on forward reaches the Breast-bone, and makes this Partition.

Medicamentum, a Medicine, is a convenient help, whereby Diseases are repelled for the recovery of Health; and it is either actual, which affects the Body at first touch with that Quality it is endowed with, as hot Iron, cold Water: Or potential, whose Efficacy is not perceived till it be stirred up from some stay in the Body, as Pepper, Raddish, sharp Salts, &c. Again, a Medicine is endowed with first, or second, or third Qualities, all which depend upon the Temperament and the various Motion of Particles in our Bodies. Medicine is threefold, Chyrurgery, Physick, strictly so called, and Diet.

Medicina, Physick, is an Art assistant to Nature, and preserving Health in Human Bodies as much as is possible by convenient Remedies.

Senertus and others rightly divide it into five parts: 1. Physiologia, which treates of Human Constitution, as it is found and well, to which belongs Anatomy too. 2. Pathalogia, which treats of the preternatural Constitution of our Bodies. 3. Semiotica, which treats of the signs of Health and Diseases. 4. Hygieina, which delivers Rules of the Regimen to be observed in the

the Preservation of Health. 5. Therapeutica, which teaches Diet, Chyrurgery, and Medicine. The general Division of Physick is only into two parts; the Theory and the Practice; the Subject of Physick is human Body, as curable; and its end and design Health. Hippocrates calls it a long Art, and Paracelsus a short one; and certain Arabians a little one, but in reality it is a long, a great, and noble Art.

Medicinalis dies, see Criticidies.

Medicus, a Physician, is a Man highly skilful in the art of Physick, modest, sober, and courteous. Scaliger describes a Physician thus, That he ought to be a learned, honest, mild, diligent, a fortunate Man, and of ripe Years, one that relies upon God, not arrogant with his Knowledg, Labour or Success, nor covetous.

Medius Venter; fee Thorax.

Medulla in Mineralogia in the Description of Minerals, is that softish part which is found in some Stones in Phytologia, or Description of Plants, it signifies the middle, softer and more excellent part, which they call also Cor and Matrix.

Medulla cerebri is a white foft Substance, covered on the out-tide with the barky Substance, which is more of an ashy Colour; it makes that which is called the Corpus callosum, or callous Body, within: Imagination and the Distribution of Animal Spirits are performed there. Malpighius asserts that it consists of innumerable Threeds or filaments.

Medulla oblong at a is the beginning of the Spinal Marrow, whence arise the Nerves within

the Scul, it descends to the Os facrum, through the Hole of the hinder part of the Head and the Vertebres. It fends out ten pair of Nerves to the Cheft, the Abdomen, and the Limbs. called also the common Sensory, because that where the Original of the Nerves is, there is the common place of the Reception of Species from the external Senses.

Medulla Ossium, Marrow in the Bones, is a fat Substance laid up in the Cavities, or Porofities of the Bones by the Arteries; it is kept in a Membrance, and is quite destitute of all Sense: it is red in the greater Cavities, white in the less, foft and fucculent in spungy Bones. may imagine likewise, that it is but a sweating of the Bones, in that they receive more sulphureous fat Matter than they can convert into Nourithment, which afterwards flows to the inner part of the Bones by Ductus's and little Cavities for that purpose, after that is received by the Veins, and communicated to the Blood.

Medulla Spinalis, the spinal Marrow, or the tail of the Brain, is that part which goes down the middle of the Back by the Vertebres, and is terminated at the Os facrum; it is also of the same nature and use with the Brain; it is a Coagmentation of Nerves, and has the use of them: upwards it is forked; hence if either party be obstructed there arises a Palfy of one side. It fends out thirty pair of Nerves on each fide to the Limbs, great Cavities, and other parts of the If it be washed with a convenient Liquor, it twill fever into a great many little

Fibres.

Megalosphlanchnus is one who has great swell-

ing Bowels.

Mela is a Chyrurgeons Instrument, called Specillum, the vulgar call it Tenta, a Tent, from trying. It is made for the most part of Silver, or Ivory, and that to probe Ulcers, or to draw the Stone out of the Yard, &c. It is of different Shapes according as it is differently used.

Melanagoga are Medicines that expel black

Choler.

Melancholia is a Sadness without any evident Cause, whereby People fancy terrible and sometimes ridiculous things to themselves: It proceeds from the Degeneracy of the Animal Spirits from their own spirituous saline Nature into an Acide, like the Spirit of Vitriol, Box-tree, Oak, &c. Also it is called black Choler, or black Blood, Adust, and Salino-sulphureous.

Melas, see in Alphus.

Meliceri is a Tumour shut up within a Tunick, proceeding from matter like Honey, without Pain, round, yielding if pressed, but quickly returning again. It seems to proceed from Lymphatick Particles which do not circulate right, and which when the Moisture is evaporated, leave a honyish-kind of Substance.

Melicratum is a Drink made of one part Ho-

ney, and eight parts Rain-water.

Membrana is a nervous, fibrous, broad, plain, white, and dilatable Substance, which covers the Bowels, the great Cavities of the Body, the Muscles, &c. and is endowed with an exquisite Sense.

Membrana carnosa, the same that Panniculus carnosus.

Membrana Urinaria, the same that Allantois. Membrum, a Member, is an organical Body, made up of several similar parts, designed for

the performance of voluntary Actions.

Memoria, Memory, is the retention of Marks or Footsteps impressed in several places in the barky Substance, or folding Fibres of the Brain by the motion of Objects. Memory resides in the substance of the Brain, called Corticalis, like Bark.

Mendosa Sutura, or Squammea, is a scaly Connexion of Bones, as may be seen in the Bone of the Temples, and the Bone of the fore part of the Head.

Meningophylax is that which preferves the Meninx or Membrane of the Head, as thin Gold or Silver Plates, which are applied when the Skull is opened.

Meninx, see Mater dura & tenuis.

Menfa is the broader part of the Teeth called, Grinders, which chaws and minces the Meat.

Menses, the Courses, are Excretions of Blood every Month from the Womb, and not from its Neck or Passage called Vagina. The cause thereof consists in a fermentative Matter, generated in the Substance of the Womb; or a seminal Matter, insused into the Blood from the Testicles, or Ovaria in a Woman, which being mixed with the mass of the Blood, ferments it into such a motion, that it is forced to discharge it self every Month. They begin usually when young Maids grow ripe, at twelve or sourceen, but cease

cease naturally in Women with Child, past Children, and those that give suck.

Menstrua alba, see Fluor albus. Menstruum Mulierum, see Menses.

Menstruum is that which is to be distilled, or a Liquor which corrodes Metals, and dissolves Stones, as Vinegar, Aqua forces, Spirit of Wine, &c. It may be taken also for the Caput mortuum, which is left after Distillation.

Mentagra is a fort of wild Tetter or Ringworm, which was not known in Claudius's days.

Mesareum, the same that Mesarerium; whence its Vessels are called as well Mesaraick, as Mesarerick.

Mesaraica vasa, see in Mesaraum. Mesenteria vasa, see Mesaraon.

Mesenterium is the Membrane of the Peritoneum doubled, enriched with Glandules, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Chyliferous and Lymphatick Vessels; it is in the middle of the Abdomen, and contains the Intestines in a wonderful manner. It has a great Glandule in the middle called Pancreas Asellis; about which are several other less Glandules, to which the milky Vessels of the first rank tend from the Intestines, and Lymphatick Vessels from the Liver and other Parts; from these Glandules again the milky Vessels of the second rank ascend to the Vessel that carries the Mass of Chyle, and discharge themselves into it.

Meseraum, see Mesaraum and Mesenterium.

Meseraum, see Mesaraum and Mesenterium.

Meseraum, see Mesaraum and Mesenterium.

Meseraum, see Mesaraum and Meseraum.

Meseraum, see Mesaraum and Meseraum.

Mesonutium is the middle of the Night.

2 Mesoplem is

Mesopleurii are the intercostal Muscles, twenty two on each side, eleven external, and as many internal.

Metabole is a change of Time, Air, or Diseases.

Metacarpus and Metacarpium is the back of the Hand, made of four oblong little Bones, which expand the Palm of the Hand, and they are called Post-Brachialia.

Metacondyli are the utmost Bones of the

Fingers.

Metalepticus is a Metaleptick Motion of the

Muscles.

Metallum, Mettal, is a folid, rigid Substance, found in Mountains and subterraneous Cavities. The several forts of them are comprehended in this Verse.

Sol, Mars, Luna, Venus, Saturnus, Jupiter, Hermes.

Gold is the most solid Metal, the Tincture whereof is highly extolled by the Chymists.

Metallurgus, or Metallicus, is one who searches

after Metalls, as the Chymists.

Metapedium, the same in the Foot, that Meta-carpus is in the Hand.

Metaphrenum is that part of the Back which

comes after the Diaphragme.

Metaptosis is the degenerating of one Disease into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian; and on the contrary, of an Apoplexy into a Palsy, \mathfrak{S}_c .

Metastasis is when a Disease goes from one part to another; which happens to Apoplectick People, when the Matter which affects the

Brain,

Brain is translated to the Nerves.

Metasyncrisis is the Operation of a Medicine externally applied, which fetches out the Humours from their closest Recesses.

Metatarsus are the five little Bones of the Foot, connected to the Bones of the first part of the Foot, which immediately succeeds the

Leg.

Methodica Medicina is that which was invented by Themison Laodiceus, and improved by Thessalus Trallianus, who said that the Art might be learned in six Months time.

Methodus is a part of Physick whereby Remedies are found out by Indications for the Re-

stauration of Health.

Metopum is the Fore-head.

Metrenchyta is an Instrument wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb.

Miasma is a contagious Infection in the Blood

and Spirits, as in the Plague and Scurvy.

Microcosmus, Man is called the little World as a Compendium of the greater.

Microphthalmus is one who has little Eyes from

his Birth.

Miliaris herpes, see Herpes.

Miserere mei, or Chordapsus, is a most vehement Pain in the Guts, proceeding from an Inflammation of them, or Involution and the peristaltick Motion inversed; whence the Excrements are discharged by the Mouth. It is called also Volvulus.

Mitella is a Swathe that holds up the Arm when it is hurt or wounded.

Miva is the Flesh or Pulp of a Quince boiled

up with Sugar into a thick Confiftence.

Mixtura is a folid or liquid Substance mixed together of several Medicines. Mixtures are very different according to the scope of the Physician; they are taken especially in Drops or Spoonfuls, and sometimes in Draughts. They are made either of Liquors only, such as are distilled Waters, Spirits, and Oils, any way mixed together, as Waters with Waters, Oil with Oil, Waters with Spirits, &c. or of Liquors with convenient Syrups, Pouders, Consections, Opiates, all of them together, or only some.

Mna, or Mina, an Attick Mna contains an hundred Drams, or twelve Ounces and an half; the Roman, ninety six Drams, or twelve Ounces; the Alexandrian, an hundred and sixty

Drams, or twenty Ounces.

Modiolus, Trepanum, or Anabastiston, is an Instrument which they use in profound Corruptions, Contusions, Cuts and Fractures of Bones, not easily, tho to be, applied; unless, 1. The Chips and Prominences of the Bones prick. 2. When the upper Table is entire, but depressed, and the lower broken. 3. When the extravalated Blood would choak a Man with Corruption. The manner of perforating is thus: When the Hairs are shaven off, the Skin is to be cut to the Pericranium, avoiding as prudently as may be the Muscles of the Temples and the Sutures, and for this time the Wound is to be bound up, unless there be so little Blood spilt, that the Membrane, called Pericranium, may at the fame time be pulled off from the Scull: Then

Then after a few Hours you may stop the Ears of the Patient, and take one of these Instruments called a Masculine Modiolus, whose point is to be fixed in the Skull, but fo far off the Fracture, that it touch it not, much less the Suture, with its Teeth; the fome never avoid the Sutures. and affure us that they have perforated them as fuccessfully as any other part: Then hold the Inftrument fast with the left-hand, and turn it round with the right, till you have cut out a pretty deep Circle: After this take a Feminine Modialus (which has no point in the middle) and turn it round as before: In the mean time take away the Dust that proceeds from the Perforation, and moisten the Instrument in Oil and Water to make it cool and flippery: The Blood that appears will shew that you are now gone as deep as the fecond Table, i.e. beyond the Scull to the Meninx, and then you must press very gently, lest the Membrane of the Brain be unadvisedly hurt; when the Bone begins to wag, put something in betwixt the sides of the Wound, loosen it, and take it out with a pair of Chirurgeons Pincers.

Mola, Patella, or Rotula, is a round and broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg, where the Knee, excepting this Bone, is

begirt with a Membranous Ligament.

Mola carnea, is a fleshy, and sometimes a spungy Substance without Bones, or Bowels; it is often black like concreted Blood; and sometimes extream hard, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a Fatus.

Molares, or Maxillares Dentes; see Dentes.

Mollientia,

Mollientia; see Emollientia.

Melopes, Vibices, Enchymoma, Sugillationes, all fignify the same thing; red Spots like those which remain in the Skin after beating, in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

Molynsis, the same that Miasma. Monocolum is the Gut Caeum.

Monohemera are Diseases that are cured in one day.

Monopagia, see Monopegia.

Menopegia is a sharp Pain in the Head, afflicting one tingle place.

Mons Veneris is the upper part of a Woman's

Secrets, fomething higher than the rest.

Morbilli, the Meazles, are red Spots which proceed from an aerial Contagion in the Blood, they neither swell nor are suppurated, and differ only in degree from the Small-pox.

Morbus, a Disease, is such a Constitution of Body as renders us inapt for the due performance of our Actions: Or, it is an ill Constitution in a Man which hurts any of our Faculties. according to Sylvius de le Boc. Diseases are twofold, either from an ill Conformation, or an Indisposition: An ill Conformation is six-fold, for it confifts in Number, Magnitude, Figure, Cavity, Surface and Situation: Indisposition is either occult or manifest; the Occult is poyfoned, contagious, and peltilent; the Manifest seither fimple, as hot, cold, moist, dry, &c. or compound, when more Qualities than one are peccant at once, as cold and moift, hot and moist, &c. There's a Disease by Idiipothia, reculiar to ones felf, by Protopathia, when one has

has it first, by Denteropathia, at second hand, and by Sympathy. Also Diseases are simple or compound, gentle or malignant, short, long, acute, continued, intermittent, hereditary, native, Pituitous, bilious, melancholy, Summer, Winter, Autumnal, Epidemick, &c.

Morbus Regius, the same that Icterus.

Moretum is a fort of Drink which our Women use much when they think they have conceived, for they are perswaded that it spoils a salse Conception and strengthens a true one: It is so called from the Mulberries they put in it.

Moria, Dulness or Folly, or Stupidity, is a defect of Judgment and Understanding; it proceeds chiefly from lack of Imagination and Memory.

Morofis, the fame that Moria.

Morphea, the same that Alphus. Morselli, the same that Morsuli.

Morfuli, Tabella, they are Medicines of a square Figure for the most part, made of Powders and the like mixed with Sugar dissolved and poured upon a wooden, stone, or brazen Table, to be consolidated.

Morfus canis rabidi, the same that Cynanthropia.
Mortariola, are the Caverns wherein the
Teeth are lodged.

Morum, the same that Pladarosis.

Motos is a peice of Linnen teezed like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and stops a Flux of Blood.

Motus Peristalticus, see Peristalticus. Muccus, the same that Mucus.

Mucago is a viscous Extraction, made of Seeds, Gums, Roots, &c. with Water.

Mucilago, the same that Mucago.

Mucro cordis, or Apex, is the lower pointed end of the Heart.

Mucronatum os, see Ensiformis Cartilago.

Mucus, we call it Snot, is a liquid, thick, and viscous Excrement, which flows from the Processus Papillares by the Os Cribriforme to the Nostrils and Palate.

Muliebria, see Cunnus.

Musca caput, the same that Myocephalum.

Musculus, a Muscle, is an organical part furnished with two Tendons, and a fibrous or fleshy Belly or middle part: Its Office is to move the Members that are contiguous to it. This Motion or Contraction is performed by the flowing of the Animal Spirits from the Brain to the Tendons by the Nerves, and thence to the middle of the Muscles, where they contract them, and when that is done, recede to the Muscles again. The Antients divided the Body of a Muscle into the Head, Belly, and Tail; in which division they called the Extremity of the Muscle, connected to that part towards which the Contraction was made, the Head; the end or part of the Muscle, inserted into that part which was to be moved, the Tail; and laftly the intermediate part of the Muscle, which is more swell'd with Flesh, they called the Belly; and then in the performance of Motion they supposed the Muscle was fwell'd about the Head and Belly, and confequently shortned in its length, fo that it drew the Member, to which it was fastned, near to it.

But how this was done they fay not. Muscles are destined either to the use of Cavities, or Limbs, and are diversly denominated from their Shapes, Places where they are, and Actions they perform.

Mysteres are the Nostrils, or the Receptacles of pituitous Humors, which distil out of the Brain by the Processins Papillares, the Extremities of the

Olfactory Nerves.

Mydesis is Corruption or Rottenness from too much moisture.

Mydriasis is a too great Dilatation of the Fupil of the Eye which makes the Sight dim.

Myeles the Marrow of the Bones, or of the Brain, or Spinal Marrow.

Myle, the same that Molagenu.

Myloglossum is a pair of Muscles which arise about the back side of the grinding Teeth, and are inserted into the Ligament of the Tongue, and are said to turn the Tongue upwards.

Mylpha fignify the falling off of the Hairs of the Eye-lids: Also Medicines against the falling

off of Hair.

Myocephalum is the falling of the Tunica uven just begun, like the Head of a Fly, whence it has its Name.

Myodes playsma is a broad musculous Expansion in the Neck, proceeding there from a fort of a fat Membrane.

Myologia is a Description of Muscles.

Myopia, is a certain Dimness of sight in distant Objects, and yet a Perspicacity in things near at hand. Purblindness.

Myopiasis, the same that Myopia.

Myops is one that is Purblind; which is occafioned by this, that the Sun-beams, entring in too great a quantity, represent the Object confufedly in the Brain.

Myrach, is an Arabian Word, and fignifies the

same that Epigastrium.

Myracopum is an Ointment that takes away

Weariness.

Myrmecia is a fort of Wart; they are harder and lower than those fleshy Tumors called Thymi, take deeper Root, and occasion greater Pain, broad below, small at top, and emit less Blood. They are scarce ever bigger than a fort of Pulse called Lupines. They breed in the Palms of the Hand, or the sole of the Foot.

Myrinx, the same that Tympanum.
Myron, the same that Unguentum.

Myropola, is one that fells Ointments.

Myrtum is a little piece of Flesh in a Womans Secrets, about the Clest, proceeding from a Corrugation of the Vagina.

Mystax is the upper Lip and the Hairs upon it.
Myssus is a mutilated Pulse, increasing or de-

creating gradually.

Myxa is Snot, a pituitous Humour, which defeends from the Extremity of the olfactory Nerves to the Nostrils. Newi, Moles, are certain native Spots, and are two-fold, either plain, or protuberant, different in shape and colour. They happen to Child-bearing Women from a false Imagination, Drunkenness, Extasy, &c.

Narcosis is a privation of Sense, as in a Palfy.

or in taking of Opium, &c.

Narcotica are Medicines that stupify, and allay Pain.

Nasalia, the same that Errhina.

Nascalia, are little globular Bodies which are put into the Neck of the Matrix, made of the same substance as Pessaria: see Pessaria.

Nata, the same that Natta.

Nates cerebri are two round Prominences, behind the Beds of the OptickNerves, which grow to the upper part of the Marrowy Substance, they are small in Men, and larger in Brutes.

Natta is a great foft Tumor, without Pain and Colour, which grows especially in the Back, yet sometimes in the Shoulders; its Root is slender, yet it encreases so prodigiously that it will grow as big as a Melon, or a Gourd; it is made of fat Matter; and therefore ought to be reckoned amongst the Steatomata. See Steatomata.

Natura, the fame that Cunnus.

Naturalis facultas, a natural Faculty, is an Action depending chiefly upon the Cerebellum, whereby the Body, without our notice, is nou-rished, encreased, and preserved by the Blood

and Animal Spirits; upon which likewise all Excretions, Digestions, and Generations depend.

Naviculare os, called also Cymbiforme, is the third Bone in each Foot, in that part of it which

immediately fucceeds the Leg.

Nectoris is a black and blew Mark in any part.

Nector is the drink of the Gods, as Ambrofia is their drink. But with Physicians it signifies rather a Medicinal Drink, but with a most deficious colour, taste and smell.

Nemomena, fee Nomas.

Nepenthes, Opiate Laudunum, a Medicine worthy indeed of Praife. It fignifies as much as without Pain and Trouble, and by reason of the incomparably admired Essects it produces, highly deserves the Name of Laudunum (a Word importing Praise.) Nepenthes they say was Helen's Remedy, wherewith she expelled all Sorrow from her Heart, and waxed merry and cheerful.

Nephela are finall white Spots upon the Eyes. Also little Clouds as it were that swim in the middle of Urine; likewise little white Spots in the surface of the Nails like little Clouds.

Nephraica are Medicines against the Diseases of the Reins.

Nephriticm is one who is troubled with a Dif-

Nephritis is a Pain in the Reins, proceeding either from an ill Disposition, or an Instammation, or from the Stone and Gravel, accompanied with Vomiting and Stretching of the Thigh.

Nephros is a Kidney, on each fide of the Abdomen one; placed about the Loins under the Liver and Spleen; it is shaped like a Kidney Bean: Its Substance is made up of a great company of little Conduits. On both sides it receives the Serum from the Glandules which border upon the Arteries, and carries it to the little Bodies in the Reins called Caruncula Papillares (which see) that so it may be discharged by the Pelvis, the Basin, the Ureters, the Bladder, &c.

Nervus, a Nerve, is a fibrous, round, long, white, porous Substance like an Indian Gane. which conveys the Animal Spirits to make the parts of the Body moveable and fensible. Ten pair of Nerves proceed from the oblongated Marrow within the Scull: As the Odoratory. and Opthalmick Nerve, that which moves the Eyes; the Pathetick, the Gustatory, or that which perceives Tastes; the Nerve called Timidus or fearful, that which serves the Organ of Hearing; the Parvagum, that which moves the Tongue, and the Muscles of the Neck. Ancients only acknowledg Seven pair within the Scull. Below the Scull they reckon Thirty pair; feven from the Spinal Marrow in the Neck; twelve from the fame in the Back; five from the Loins, and fix from the Os Sacrum: All the Nerves below the Scull proceed from the Spinal Marrow, which pass through the holes in the sides of the Vertebres, and are designed for the use of the Limbs and great Cavities. A Nerve. a Tendon, and a Ligament are impertinently taken for one and the same thing by Chirurgeons.

Neurodes is a fort of lingring Fever, so called by the most Learned Willis; because that the nervous Juice, departing from its own right natural Crass Crasis, becomes the occasion of an Arrophe.

Neurologia is an elegant Description of the Nerves, which Willis has performed beyond any Man whatsoever.

Neuron, the fame that Nervus.

Neurotica are Remedies against the Diseases of the Nerves.

Neurotomia is an Anatomical Section of

Nerves; also a pricking of Nerves.

Neurotomus is one who is troubled with a pricking of the Nerves. Or one who diffects them Anatomically.

Neuritica, the same that Neurotica. Nidrosa Dyspepsia; see Dyspepsia.

Nidus, the same that Focus.

Nottambulo, or Nottambulus, is one who walks in his Sleep, opens Doors and Windows, and goes over the highest and most dangerous Places without perceiving it: The Cause of it is hardly to be given, unless Sleep be divided into Total and Partial; the Total is common ordinary Sleep, but the Partial takes place in this case, because that Objects are seen indeed, and are offered to the common Sensory, but penetrate not to the place of Imagination, so that they may be perceived.

Nodulus, Nodus, is a Bag of suitable Ingredients as the Disease requires, put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to

drink.

Nodus, the same that Ganglion and Nodulus.

Noli me tangere is a fort of Canker in the Face, especially above the Chin. There arises a Tumour or Ulcer about the Mouth and Nose, like

an exulcerated Canker, which grows flowly at the beginning, like a little Pimple; it remains a whole Year, otherwise is less troublesome than a Canker, which gnaws and eats more in one Day than a Noli me tangere doth in a Month.

Nomas is a putrid Ulcer that feeds upon the

parts.

No focomium is an Hospital for poor sick People, where they are attended, and cured, if possible.

Nofologia, the same that Pathalogia:

Nofos, the same that Morbus.

Note materna, the same that Navis.

Nothe cofte are the five lowest Ribs on each Side, called Bastard Ribs, so called because they do do not join with the Breast-Bone as other Ribs, nor are as the others Boney but Cartilaginous. Diseases are likewise called Nothi, or Bastard, which exceed the ordinary and common Rule; as tertian, quartane, or quotidian Bastard Agues; a Bastard Plurify. &c.

Nothis is the Back, the back part of the

Chest.

Novacula is a Chirurgeons Knife, the shape whereof differs according to the difference of Operations: And therefore can hardly be defcribed.

Nubecule are little light Particles which mutually, but loofely, close with one another, and swim upon the Urine.

Nucha is the hinder part, or nap of the Neck;

called Cervix.

Nuciositas, the fame that Myopia.

Numero, not only Fruits and Seeds are meafured by Number, but likewise the parts of Animals, as Yolks of Eggs. It is commonly noted thus, No or Num.

Nutrimentum, the same that Alimentum.

Nutritio is a natural Increase, whereby that which continually decays of any corporeal Substance, is repaired by convenient Nourishment.

Nux is a fort of Pain in the Head, which afflicts a place about as big as a Nut; as an Ovum, a

Clavus, and other forts.

Nychthemerum is four and twenty hours space.
Nyctalopia is two-fold: the first is a Dimness
of Sight in the Night, or in dark Places, without any Impediment in the Light: The other is
a Dimness in the Light, and clear Sight in the
Night, or in Shades.

Nympha are little pieces of Flesh in a Woman's Secrets. So called because they stand near the Water that comes out of the Bladder. Also the hollowness or void space in the nether Lip.

Nymphomania, the same that Furor Uterinus.

Nymphotomia is a cutting off the Nympha, the too great Protuberance whereof in marriageable Virgins fometimes hinders the Enjoyment, or at least renders it difficult. The Egyptians cut them frequently.

OBelen is the Sagittalis Suture in the Scull (see Sagittalis) which touches the Coronalis Suture forward, and the Landoides backward; for it is made of the mutual Conjunction of the Bones of the Forehead.

Oblata Laxativa & Purgantes are made of Meal

with Sugar and purging Ingredients.

Oblivio, Forgetfulness, is a loss of the Ideas of Things once perceived out of the Brain. Which happens when things make but a light Impression upon the Brain; as a light Motion is scarce perceived, so a light Impression easily decays.

Obolis is half a Scruple; it weighs ten Grains. Physitians mark it thus (20), but now the Hollan-

ders do not use this Character.

Obstructio is a shutting up of the Passages of the Body either by Contraction, or by some for-reign Body that has entered within them.

Occiput is the hinder part of the Scull.

Ochema is a Liquor or Vehicle wherewith Medicines are mixed.

Ochthodes are Ulcers whose sides are callous, or of the nature of Warts, but not malignant.

Oculares dentes, the Eye-Teeth: The fame

that Cynodontes.

Oculus, the Eye, is the external Organ of Sight; it is compounded of fix Muscles, to wit of two Direct, and as many Transverse, to which a seventh is added in Brutes. It has seven Tunics, the Adnata, Innominata, Cornea, Uvea,

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Retiformis, Chrystallina, and Vitrea. It has also the Opick Nerve, the Iris, and the Pupilla. See them singly in their proper places.

Oculi are the forerunners of Flowers, which

are likewise called Gemma, Buds.

Odaxismus is the itching of the Gums, when Children breed Teeth.

Odontagra, see Forfex.

Odombalgia is the Teeth-ach; which is caused by black rotten Teeth, or an Effervescence of fixed and acid Salt; and therefore it is called the Gout in the Teeth. Cold also will cause it.

Odontiasis, the same that Dentitio, and Odon-tophyia.

Odontica are Medicines against Pains in the

Teeth.

Odontoides, that which is like a Tooth; as the Tooth of the second Vertebre, and of other Bones.

Odontophyja, breeding of Teeth.

Odoramentum is a Medicine applyed for its Smell. It is compounded of Landurum, Storax,

Benzoin, Musk, Civet, &c.

Odoratus, the Smell, is a Sence whereby odoriferous Effluviums are offered and represented to the common Sensory, from the Motion and Irritation of Nerves, implanted in the Membranes of the Nose.

Occonomia is the management of Family-Con-

Oedema is formetimes taken in a large Sence by Hippocrates, for any Tumor, but strictly for a white, soft, insensible Tumor proceeding from pitu-

pituitous Matter heaped up together. It has no Pulse, and yields easily to the Fingers. It may proceed likewise in some measure from the Lympha or nutritious Juice extravasated and turned into a Gelly.

Oenoides is diluted Wine, or a Liquor Analo-

gous to Wine.

Oenomel is Wine and Honey.

Oesophazaus is a Muscle that closes the Gullet,

called Sphincter.

Oefophagus, the Gullet, is a membranaceous Pipe reaching from the Palate to the Stomach, whereby the Meat, chawed in the Mouth and mixed with the Juice there, palles to the Ventricle: It has three Tunics; the outermost or membranaceous Tunic, which comes from the Peritonaum, or inner rine of the Belly, and clothes the Ventricle. The innermost is Musculous; the whole Oesophagus seems to consist of two Muscles, which with their opposite Fibres crossing one another make four Parallelograms. The Third is altogether Nervous, which is covered on the inside with an hairy fort of Coat, and which may pass for a fourth Tunic.

Oesypus, the Filth and Greafiness of Sheep, proceeding of Sweat, and cleaving fast to their Wooll. Therefore they are mistaken who take it to signify the little Clods of Dung that stick

to their Wooll.

Olecranum, or Ancon, is the greater Process of the first Bone of the Cubit called Ulna. Also the upper part of the Shoulder.

Olecranus, the same that Anconaus, Olfactus, the same that Odoratus.

Oligophoros is a small Wine, with few Spirits.

Oligotrophia is a Decrease of Nutrition.

Oligotrophus is Meat that nourishes little, to which is opposed Polytrophus, that which affords much Nourishment.

Omentum, Reticulum, the Cawle, is a double Membrane spread upon the Intestines, interwoven with Fat and Vessels like a Fisher's Net, enriched also with two or three Glandules, annexed to the Stomach, the Gut Colon, and the Pancreas, and useful to cherish the Intestines with its warmth: It hath some milky and Lymphatic Vessels, as also a great many Ductus's and little Bags of Fat, concerning which see our Reformed Anatomy.

Omoplata, and Homoplata, the same that Sca-

pula.

Omphalocele is a Rupture about the Navel, to wit, when the Cawle or Intestines are protuberant in that part: Which happens from a Relaxition, or bursting of the Peritoneum, the inner rine of the Belly.

Omphalos, fee Umbilicus.

Onyx, see Unquis.

Ophiasis is when the Hairs grow thin and fall off here and there, so that they leave the Head

spotted like a Serpent.

Opthalmia is an Inflammation of the Tunics of the Eyes, proceeding from arterious Blood, collected and extravasated there, because it cannot return by the Veins.

Opiata, or Electuarium, is a Medicine taken inwardly, of a confistence like to those Opiates

in the Shops, (Triacle or Mithridate) and is made up into several Doses of several Ingredients mixed with Honey or Syrup.

Opiatum is a Medicine in form of an Electuary with Opiate mixed in it: As Triacle, Mithri-

date, Dias-Cordium, &c.

Opiologia is a Description of Opium.

Opisthetonus, or Tetanus, is a kind of Cramp, or stretching of the Muscle of the Neck backwards; which proceeds sometimes from a Palfy of the Muscles in the Neck, whereupon the Antagonists or opposite Muscles move the intermediate parts too much; or from a sharp and serous Matter in the Tendons; or from the Animal Spirits which enter the Fleshy Pipes more than is usual and will not easily recede, so that the parts are swelled and wrinkled up.

Opium is the condensed Juice of Poppies; the

purest Opium is made of white Drops.

Opticus Nervus, or Visorius, the Optic Nerve is that which carries the visible Species from the Eye to the common Sensory. The Nerves of both Eyes proceed from the Thalami of the Optic Nerves, afterwards these Nerves come together, and as they enter the Scull separate again. Optica are Medicines against Distempers of the Eyes.

Orchis is a Testicle, whose Substance in Men is nothing else but a Contexture of very little Vessels which make the Seed: But it is quite otherwise in Women; where they are made of several Membranes and little Fibres loosely united to one another, betwixt which several white Bodies are found, which are there either

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naturally or preternaturally: The Testicles of Women breed Eggs, and therefore they are rightly called Ovaria. They are also called Testes, Colei.

Orchotomus is a Gelder: One who gelds Ani-

mals that they cannot copulate.

Orexis is a Natural Appetite of Meat, which proceeds from an acid Ferment in the Ventricles that comes from the Caliac Arteries, with which the nervous Tunic of the Stomach and its Nerves are extraordinarily moved to covet Nourishment.

Organum is a part which requires a right and determinate and fensible Conformation to its constitution and the performance of its Actions; as an Arm, Muscle, Heart, &c.

Orgasmus is an Impetus and quick Motion of Blood or Spirits; as when the Animal Spirits rush

violently upon the Nerves.

• Oroboides is a subsiding in Urine, like to a kind of Pulse called Vetches.

Orthocolon is a preternatural Rectitude of a

Toint.

Orthopnea is an ill Respiration, when the Perfon affected cannot breathe but with his Neck

erect.

Os, a Bone, is an hard, dry, and cold Substance, consisting especially of earthy and saline Particles, designed for the upholding of the Body, to render its Motion easy, and for a Fence for several parts Some make their Number 249, others commonly 304, and others as many as the Days of the Year. Yet the number of them is uncertain, because the Bones of Infants differ. differ from those of Adult Persons. Also because the Bones called Sesamoidea (see them in their proper place) and the Teeth are not determined to a certain number in old Men and Adult Persons. They are of different Shapes, some are round, others plain, acute, obtuse, hollow, spungy, solid, oblong, triangular, oc. A Nut-Shell is also called Ossiculum.

Ofcitatio, Yawning, is a certain light convulfive Motion of Muscles which open the lower Jaw of the Face. Some look upon it as a light Motion whereby Excrementitious and Halituous Matter, which irritates the neighbouring parts,

is expelled.

Ofcula are the openings of Vessels at the end.

Osculum uteri is the Cavity where Conception is made and the Mans Yard enters; it is so small in Maids that it can only receive the bigness of a small Pen we use for Writing Tables, and you cannot thrust your least Finger into it by any means; the Courses slow out of it. It slicks out in the Vagina, and is like the Mouth of a Tench, or, as Galen will rather have it, like the Nut of a Man's Yard; it has a transverse cless; in Virgins 'tis very small, but grows bigger in Women who have had many Children; if it be too much stretched, or exulcerated, covered over with a Scarr, or too moist, Barrenness sollows thereupon.

Ofteologia is a Description of Bones.

Ofteon, fee Os.

Ostocopi, are Pains in the Bones, or rather in the Membranes and Nerves about the Bones: For Bones as such are insensible. Otalgia is a Pain in the Ears, whencefoever it

proceeds.

Otenchyta an auricular Clyster. Celsus calls it, Oegin. A little Syringe or Squirt which injects Medicines into the Ears.

Otica are Medicines against Distempers in the

Ears.

Ovarium is a Womans Testicle.

Oviductus, the same that Tuba Fallopiana.

Ovum is a fort of pain in the Head affecting a place about the bigness of an Egg.

Oxelaum is a mixture of Vinegar with Oyl.

Oxycratum is a mixture of Vinegar with Water, called Pufca or Pofca.

Oxydercica are Medicines which quicken the

Sight.

Oxygala is fowre Milk.

Oxymel is a composition of Vinegar and Honey, like a Syrup.

Oxyregmia is an acid fowre Belch from the

Stomach.

Oxyrhodinum is Vinegar of Roses, mixed with Rose Water, or so.

'OEY' NO'EHMA, the same that Morbus

acutus.

Ozana is an Ulcer in the infide of the Nostrils that finells ill.

Pachuntica are Medicines of a thickning nature, but withal cold, and full of thick and boughy parts, which if they are mix'd with a thin Juice, by joyning and stifning the Parts one with another, make a more Dense and sirm Composition as Bole-armoniack, Mill-dust, Water-lillies, Almonds, Poppies, &c.

Padotropica is a part of Hygrena that concerns

the Management of Boys.

Palatum the Palate is the upper part of the Mouth, which because it somewhat resembles the upper part of an House, is thence called the Roof of the Mouth.

Palliatio, or Cura Palativa, is a Medicine which helps (as much as is possible) incurable Diseases by the Application of present Remedies.

Palindrome is a Disease into which one re-

lapfes.

Palma is the infide of a Man's Hand, which

we call the Palm.

Palmus is a Shivering, or palpitation of the Heart, caused by a Convultion, or Irritation of the Nerves; the cause whereof consists in the Blood or nervous Juice, or in the Water in the Membrane that covers the Heart.

Palpebra are the Coverings of the Eyes, made up of a Skin, a fleshy Membrane, Muscles, a Tunick, and another little Skin called Tarsus, with Hair upon the uppermost Skin: They are either the upper on the under Eye lide.

ther the upper or the under Eye-lids.

Palpitatio cordis naturalis, the natural Palpitation of the Heart, is in the Systole thereof, whilst the Cone and the Sides are press'd together, the Basis and the Roots of the Vessels, being blown up with the Blood that gathers there, grows big and swoln. It oft proceeds from an extraordinary Contraction of the Heart, or a thick and irritating Matter which sticks in the Heart.

Panacaa is a general fort of Phylick for all Diseases indifferently; but I question if there be any such thing. Many People brag much of Tobacco, Tincture of the Sun, the Philosopherssone, vitriolated Tartar, &c.

Panaritium, vid. Paronychia. Pancanus, vid. Pandemius.

Panchymagoga are purgative Medicines that

expel all corrupt Humours.

Pancreas, the Sweet-bread, Pancration, Pancreon, Callicreas, Callicreon, & Lastes, are all fynonimous. It is a conglomerated Glandule in the
Abdomen, placed behind the Ventricle, and
fastened to the Gut Duodenum, and reaches as
far as the Liver and the Spleen; the Use and
Office thereof is to convey a volatile, Insipid,
and Lymphatick Juice, or as others will have
it (for 'tis a disputable Point) a something
acid Juice, by its own Dustus to the Gut Duodenum, in order to a farther Fermentation and
Volatilisation of the Chyle, and to attemperate
and allay the Qualities of the Gall: It is the
biggest Glandule in the whole Body, but bigger
in a Dog than a Man.

Pandalea, as the modern Physicians call it, is the same with a solid Electuary, but that it remains intire, for the Sugar being rightly boiled is let grow hard; the Patient takes a piece of it like a Lambative; it only in the shape differs from Rolls and Morsels.

Pandemius is a Disease which is rife in some

places or other.

Pandiculation is a certain Dilatation and convullive Distension of the Muscles, by which the Vapours that annoy them are cast off.

Panicus is a sudden Fear or Consternation.

Panniculus Carnosus is a fat fort of Membrane, in some parts thick and musculous; in other parts thir, with many Duitus's of Fat in it; it covers the whole Body.

Panus is a fort of Botch or Sore under the Arm-pits, Jaws, Ears, and Groins, to wit, in the Glandulous Parts. It is also taken for Phy-

gethus.

Papilla Intestinorum are little Glandules wherewith the in-most Tunick of the Entrails is full, they foak in the percolated Chyle, and dispense it to the lacteal Veins.

Papilla is a red Excrescency in the middle of the Breast, in the Pores whereof are received all the milky Tubes or Pipes, proceeding from the

Glandules of the Breafts.

Papillarum processus are the Extremities of the Olfactory Nerves, which convey the slimy, viscous Humours by the Fibres, which perforate the Os cribriforme to the Nostrils and Palate.

Papula, vid. Puftula, also a kind of small Pox.

See Exambemata.

Paracelsifica Med. vid. Hermetica.

Paracentesis, or Punctio, is a Perforation of the Chest and Abdomen through a cuspidate Channel: It hapens in the Breast when it is stuff'd with putrified Matter, or Water, and then there's a pricking in the fide between the fifth and fixth Vertebre. It happens in the Abdomen, when it is fwell'd by a Dropfy near the white Seam in the Abdomen, in the Muscles that either ascend right or oblique. If a Man be strong and has taken a Purge, and also his Lungs, and the rest of his Entrails be uncorrupted, when the Navel doth protuberate, don't look another way, for there you must make the Incision; don't let Purulency and Water come out both together, for that were to kill the Patient, but one after the other, as in feven days a pound, or a pound and an half as the Patient can endure it : After the Operation is finished, draw the Wound up with an astringent Plaister: If the inward Vellels and Passages be broke through this pricking, it's to no purpose to endeavour the Cure.

Paracheteusis, vid. Derivatio.

Paraemastica is a daily declining Feaver, also declining Age.

Paracme, vid. in Acme.

Parachynanche is an Inflammation with a continual Feaver and difficulty of Breathing, excited in the outward Muscles of the Larynx.

Paralysis is an Aboition of voluntary Motion, or Sense, or both, either in all the Body, or only some part. It comes by either an Obstruction, Obscillion, Contusion, or pressing of the Nerves,

or by an Indisposition, or ill Conformity of the Muscles.

Paramesus is the next Finger to the middle

one, called the Ring-finger.

Paraphimosis is a fault of the Yard, when the Praputium's too short; also a Narrowness and

Contraction of the Womb.

Paraphrenitis is Madness accompanied with a continual Feaver through the Inflammation of the Midriff, with difficulty of breathing as the Ancients dream'd. But Dr. Willis has confuted this Opinion of it, and says the matter of it lies in the Cerebellum, whereby the Animal Spi-Spirits cannot flow, and thence the Midriff and Lungs are troubled.

Paraphrosyne is a slight fort of Doting in the

Imagination and Judgment.

Paraphlegia is a Palfy which seizeth all the parts of the Body below the Head, through an Obstruction of the spinal Marrow.

Paraplexia, idem qued Paraplegia.

Pararythmus is a preternatural Breathing.

Parastata, vid. Epididymis.

Parasananche is an Inflammation of the Muscles of the upper part of the Esophagus with a continued Feaver.

Paremptofis is a falling, as when Blood slides from the Heart into the great Artery.

Parencephalos, idem quod Cerebellum.

Perenchymata are Entrails by which the Blood passes for better Fermentation and Persection, as the Lungs, Liver, Heart, and Spleen, &c. Sometimes Parenchyma is taken in a large Sence for all the Entrails.

Paristhmia, or Amygdala, are two Glandules tied together by a broad slender Production, they have one common Cavity large and oval, opening into the Mouth; the Use they serve for is, to transmit a certain slimy or pituitous Matter into the Jaws and Mouth: They are called also Tonsilla.

Furonychia is a preternatural Swelling in the Fingers end very troublesome; it rises from a sharp, malign Humour; which can gnaw the Tendons Nerves, the Membrane about the

Bone, and the very Bone it felf.

Parotides are Glandules behind the Ears, also a preternatural Swelling of those Glandules.

Paroxysmus a Fit, is part of the Period of Diseases, whereby they encrease and grow worse. It is either Ordinate, which returns at certain times, as in a Tertian Ague; or Inordinate, that has no certain time, but comes sometimes one day, sometimes another; as the Erratick Ague.

Pars, a part, is a Piece of the whole ferving each for their proper Uses. The Parts are either sensible or insensible, spermatick or bloody, similar, or the contrary; organical or inorgani-

cal, principal or infervient.

Partus is the bringing forth of a Mature Fatus, or Young, in natural Births. The Fatus having broken the Membranes, turns his Head forward, and inclining it towards the neck of the Womb, strives to get forth; the usual manner is after nine Months; yet I have known some at Amsterdam born at seven Months, who have lived to fifty or sixty.

Parties

Partus Cafareus is when Children are forc'd for want of Passage to be cut out.

Partus difficilis, idem quod Dyftocia.

Parylis is an Inflammation, Rottenness, or Excrescency besides the Gums.

Paffio, vid. Pathema.

Pastillum is a sweet Ball compos'd of sweet Dust, Wax, the Gum-Storax, and India-Balsam with a little Goats-Hower and Turpentine; it serves for Swelling.

Patella, vid. Mola Genu.

Pathema is all preternatural Conturbation

wherewith our Body is moleited.

Patheticus is the Nerve of the fourth pair within the Scull, as Dr. Willis faith, tho Fallogi-

us reckons it one of the eighth pair.

Pathognomonicum is a proper separable Sign, which agrees only to such a thing, and to all of that kind, and tells the Essence of its Subject, and also lasts from the beginning to the and; as in a true Plurisy, there's always a continual Fever, hard Breathing, and Stitches, and a Cough.

Pathologia is a part of Phytick that teacheth us the preternatural Constitution of a Man's Body.

Pathos, vid. Pathema.

Pettoralia pectoral Medicines, are fuch, as either by attenuating, or thinking, or allaying, render the Matter which causes coughing fit to be expectorated.

Pectus is the fore-most part of the Thorax reaching from the Neck-bone down to the

Midriff.

Pedicularis Morbus, vid. Phthiziasis.

Pedium, vid. Tarfus.

Pelicanatio Chymica, vid. Circulatio Chymica.

Pelidnus ...

Pelidnus is a black and blew Colour in the Face, frequent in Melancholick Men.

Pelvis is the place at the bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contain'd.

Pelvis Aurium, vid. Cochlea. Pelvis Cerebrs, vid. Choana.

Pelvis Renum is a membranous Vessel or Receptacle in either Vein, which receives the Urine and pours it into the Bladder.

Pemphigodes Febris is a Spotted Fever; some

fay a windy, a flatulent Fever.

Penis is the Yard, made up of two nervous Bodies, the Channel, Nut, Skin and Foreskin, &c.

Penis Muliebris, vid. Clytoris.

Pepansis is a rectifying and bringing to order

of the vitiated and corrupt Humours.

Pepasmus is a Concoction, or rather a Fermentation, or ripening of preternatural Humours; which is twofold, One tends to an end, as in an Inflammation; the Other hath no Fermentation, as when it cannot conquer the Disease.

Pepasticum is a Medicine that allays and di-

gests the Crudities.

Pepsis is the Concoction or Fermentation of the Humours and Meat in a Man's natural Constitution, as when Meat is turn'd into Chyle, and that into Blood.

Peracutissimus Morbus, vid. Acutus M.

Peracutus, vid. Acutus. Perfecta Crisis, vid. Crisis.

Periamma is a Medicine which being tied about the Neck, is believ'd to expel Diseases, especially the Plague.

Periaptum, vid. Periamma.

Pericardium is a Membrane which furrounds the whole Substance of the Heart, and contains a Liquor in it to refrigerate the Heart.

Pericholus very Cholerick.

Pericranium is a Membrane which infolds the Scull.

Perinaum is the ligamentous Seam betwixt the Cod and the Fundament.

Periodus Morborum is the space betwixt the coming of fits of Sickness in intermitting Diseases.

Periodus Sanguinis is a continued Circulation of the Blood through the Body, which is thus. The Blood is carried out of the Arteries by Fibres, either of the Flesh or of the Entrails, or the membranous parts to the Mouths of the greater Veins. Now we fay that those Fibres are terminated at the Mouths of the Veins, and implanted in them, as we fee many other little Channels in the Veins; fo the Blood, passing through these out of the Arteries, is presently fent to the Veins, that it may be carried back again to the right Ventricle of the Heart; and thence by an arterious Vein to the Lungs, in which after the Blood has been accended by fome nitrous Particles, breathed in thither by the Air, it goes into the veinous Artery, thence into the left Ventricle of the Heart; which again empties it self into the Aorta or great Artery; fo that the Body may be nourished and enliven'd, it goes into every part of it.

Periofteum is a thin Membrane that incloses

immediately the Bones, except a few.

Peripheria is the Circumference of the Body, or any Entrail thereof.

Periphi-

Periphimosis, vid. Phimosis.

Peripneumonia is an Inflammation of the Lungs accompanied with a sharp Fever, hard Breathing, a Cough, and an heavy Pain.

Perisifole is the time of Rest between the Con-

traction and Dilatation of the Heart.

Peristalticus Motus is a Crawling as it were of the Entrails, whereby the Excrements are voided. Also the motion of the Vessels whereby Humours, as Water, Chyle, the Blood, &c. ascend and descend.

Peristromata are the fick Mans Bed-clothes;

also the Tunicks about the Entrails.

Peritonaum is a Membrane which cloaths the whole Abdomen on the infide, and its Entrails on the outfide: It confifts of two Tunicks.

Perittoma is an Excrement in the Body, left after Digestion: Also the Reliques of Diseases.

Pernio is a preternatural Swelling caus'd by the Winter Cold, especially in the Hands and

Feet, which at last breaks out.

Perona is also called Fibula, because it joyns the Muscles of the Leg, whence the first and second Muscle in the Leg is called Peronaus. It is the less and slenderer Bone, which is fastened outwardly to the greater Bone of the Leg, called Tibia.

Peronaus, vid. Perona.

Perperacutus, vid. Acutus.

Paffarium is an oblong Medicine, which being made like the middle Finger, is thrust up into the neck of the Womb, and is good against several Diseases incident to it.

Peffulus, the same.

Peftis the Plague, is an epidemick contagious Disease, arising from a poysonous and too much exalted Nitre in the Air, which secretly takes a Man, extinguisheth the Spirits, clods the Blood, deads the sound parts, and is accompanied with Botches, Boils, and a train of other dreadful Symptomes.

Pestaloides is a fort of Urine which seems to

have little Leaves or Scales in it.

Petechialis is a malignant Fever, call'd also Pulicaris, because it makes the Skin look as tho it were Flea-bitten.

Petia is Stuff that certain Physicians Bags are made of

Petigo, vid. Lichen.

Petrofum Os is the infide of the Bones of the Temples, fo called from the Hardness thereof.

Phacia, vid. Lenticula.

Phacos is a Spot in the Face like a Nit, whence it is called Lenticula and Lentigo.

Phacotos is a Chirurgical Instrument.

Phenomana are preternatural Appearances in the Body.

Phagadena is an exulcerate Cancer.
Phalacrosis is a falling off of the Hair.

Phalangosis is a fault of the Eye-lids, when there are two rows of Hair, or when the Hair grows inward and offends the Eyes.

Phalanx is the Order and rank observed in the

Finger-Bones.

Phantasia is an internal Sense or Imagination, whereby any thing is represented to the Mind, or impressed in it. It seems to be a certain Undulation, or waving of the Animal Q 3 Spirits

spirits in the middle of the Brain, which are afterwards expanded towards its Circumference.

Phantasma is the same with Phantasia.

Pharmacum is any fort of Medicine against a Disease.

Pharmaceutica the same that Pharmaca.

Pharmacia is an art of collecting, chusing, and compounding Medicines: The Apothecary's Art.

Pharmacopea is the Doctrine, or a Description

of things physical in order to cure.

Pharmacopaus is a Man that understands to make up Medicines; he is called the Right-hand of a Physician, and a Surgeon the left.

Pharyngerrum is sometimes used for the Pha-

rinx, fometimes for the Bone Hyades.

Pharyngotomia, vid. Laryngotomia.

Pharynx is the upper part of the Gullet, confifting of three pair of Muscles.

Philtrum is the hollow dividing the upper

Lip; also a Love-cup.

Phimosis, the same that Paraphimosis; also the Inversion of the Eye-lids through an Inflammation.

Phleborragia is the breaking of a Vein.

Phlebotomia opening of a Vein-

Phebotomus the Blood-letter; also an Instru-

ment called a Phleme.

Phlegma is a slimy Excrement of the Blood, caus'd often by too much nitrous Air: It is like-wise a watery distilled Liquor, opposite to spirituous Liquor; also those Clouds which appear upon distilled Waters. Hippocrates uses it often

often for an Inflammation: It is also the Disease of Hens, called the Pip, and is sometimes taken for a viscous Excretion.

Phlegmagoga are Medicines to drive away the

Phlegme.

Phlegmasia an Inflammation, Heat or Burning. Phlegmatics those that are much troubled with

Phlegme.

Phlegmone is a Tumour of the Blood in the Flesh or Muscles, causing Heat, Redness, Beating and Pain.

Phlegmonodes is an Inflammation like the for-

mer.

Phlogosis the same that Phlegmone.

PhlyEtana is a Pimple in the Skin; also a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunick of the Eye.

Phlyttenodes are hot watery Pustules, like the

former.

Phenygmus is a Medicine that makes the Skin red.

Phrenes, vid. Diaphragma.

Phrenesis the same with Phrenitis.

Phrentiasis the same.

Phrenetici Nervi are those which belong to the Midriff.

Phrenetis is a Dotage with a continual Fever, often accompanied with Madness and Anger, proceeding from too much Heat in the Animal Spirits, not from the Inflammation of the Brain, as the Antients thought. Willis thus defines it, namely, an Inflammation of the whole sensitive Soul and Animal Spirits.

Phricodes is a dreadful Fever, whereby besides

the Heat, Men fancy terrible things.

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Phthar-

Theharticum is a corrupting Medicine.

Phthirasis is the lousy Disease; also a skaly Scab of the Eye-brows.

Phthisicus, a Man in a Consumption.

Phthis a Confumption of the whole Body, rifing from an Ulcer in the Lungs, accompanied with a flow continued Fever, finelling Breath and a Cough.

Phthoe, the same.

Physethlon is a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the Glandules, wherein Nature expels fomething; as in the Plague about the Groins.

Phyma is a Swelling: There are five forts, Verruce, Calli, Vari Farunculi, & Hydroa, or Defadationes. Of which in their order. Others reckon it a Tumour in the Glandules only, which quickly suppurates.

Phymatodes, like the former.

Physema an Inflammation in any part of the Body, as a Tympany; also the Roline of the Pine.

Physesis, the same.

Physiognomica are Signs whereby we conjecture something by the Countenance.

Physiologia is a part of Physick, that teaches the Constitution of the Body, so far as it is sound.

Physocele, vid. Pneumatocele.

Physodes that which is very flatulent.

Pia Mater, vid. Mater tennis.

Pica, vid. Citta.

Picatio, vid. Iropacismus.

Picra, vid. Hiera picra.

Pichrocholus a Man troubled with a black Bile.

Pilula is a folid Medicine, made like a little Ball of Powder, Gums, Extracts, &c. mixed with

a glutinous Liquor.

Pili, the Hairs, are round, oblong, slender Bodies, consisting of much Sulphur and Earth; and of different Colours according to the difference of the Constitution: They grow out at the Pores of the Skin, that the vapours may may more easily exhale through them, as through to many little Tubes or Pipes. I have discovered through my Microscope several little Knots or Valves in them.

Pinealis Glandula, vid. Conarium.

Pinguedo, vid. Adeps.

Pinna Auris is the upper and broader part of the Ear, called the Wing.

Pittacium is a little Cloth spread with a Mc-

dicine, and applied to the part affected.

Pituita, vid. Phlegma.

Pituitaria Glandula, vid. Glandula pituitaria.

Pityriasis, vid. Fupfurratio.

Pityroides a fetling in the Urine like Bran.

Placenta Uterina is a red Substance, like the Liver, full of Glandulous Kernels: It has an Artery and a Vein from the Navel-string, and perhaps lymphatick Vessels from the neighbouring parts; outwardly sticks to the Womb, to either side indisferently, yet more commonly to the middle; within it is covered with the Chorrium. It has its nourishing Moisture from the Porosities of the Womb, (as it happens with the Papilla of the Guts which drink in the Chyle and communicate it to the milky Vessels) which through the Navel-vein feeds the Young. The superstu

ons part whereof the Arteries lodg in the Ammion, that the Young may be nourished by its Mouth. The Placenta together with the Membranes is expelled after the Birth, and are called Secundina, Secundines.

Pladarofis are little foft Tumors which grow

under the Eye-lids.

Plagula, vid. Splenia.

Planta Noctis, vid. Sudamina & Hydroa.

Plastica Virtus is that which can form or fashion any thing; it's an old saying and a sure Resuge of Ignorance, for what the Ancients could not explain they called a plastick Virtue.

Platisma is a broad Linnen-cloth put upon

Sores.

Platysma Myodes, vid. Myodes.

Plectrum, vid. Cion.

Plenitudo is when a Man has too much Blood: The same that Plethora.

Plerotica are Medicines that breed Flesh and

fill up Wounds.

Plethora, when there's more good Blood than's requisite. It happens either to the Veslels, when they are stretcht out and cannot hold all; or to the Strength, for sometimes tho the Veslels be not over full, the Strength is over loaded.

Plethoricus, a Man troubled with a Plethora.

Pleura is a Membrane that incloses the Breasts and its Entrails.

Plewritis a Pleurify, is a Inflammation of the Membrane Plewa, and the intercostal Muscles, attended with a continual Fever and Stitches in the Side, difficulty of Breathing, and sometimes spitting Blood, and it's either a true Pleurify, this

this which we have described, or a bastard pleurify.

Pleuritis Notha a bastard Pleurisy, that differs

in some things from the other.

Plexus choroides seems to hang over the pineal Glandule, as it were over a Button. It is an admirable Contexture of small Arteries in the Brain like a Net.

Plexus nervosus is when two or three Nerves meet together and jut out.

Plexus reticularis, vid. Choroides.

Plica is an epidemical Disease in Polonia, when their Hairs grow together like a Cow's Tail; besides, they are crook'd-back'd, have loose. Joynts, it wrenches their Limbs and loosens them, breeds Lice, with other Symptoms.

Pleumaceola, vid. Splenia.

Pneumatocele is a windy Rupture, when the Skin of the Cods is diffended with Wind.

Pneumatodes is a short Breathing.

Pneumatosis is the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the barky Substance of the Brain; the little Arteries there are emptied, and the Spirits distil, which after they are come as far as the middle of the Brain, they actuate and Invigorate all the Nerves.

Pneumatomphalus is a swelling in the Navel,

got by Wind.

Pneumon, the Lungs. Pnigalium, vid. Epialtes.

Pnigmus, Strangling or Choaking.

Podagra, vid. Arthritis, the Gout in the Feet. Pollutio nocturna is an involuntary Pollution in the Night, caused by lecherous Dreams.

Polychro-

Polychronius is a Disease that holds a Man many Years or Months.

Polygophora are Drinks or Wines full of ex-

cellent Spirits.

Polypus is a Swelling in the hollow of the Noffrils, and is twofold; either like a Tent, and
goes by the general name of Sarcoma; or fuch a
one that has a great many distinct Branches or
Feet, which extend either to the outside of the
Nose or the inside of the Mouth: Their Colour
is white, oftentimes reddish, and sometimes black
and livid. Excrescencies of this nature happen
not only in the Nostrils, but sometimes in the
Heart and in the Cavities of the thicker Membrane of the Brain.

Polytarcia, Corpulency.

Pompholigodes, Urine with many Bubbles upon it, which are frequent if the Body be puft up

or pained.

Pomum Adami is a Protuberance in the forefide of the Throat; so called, because its commonly thought a piece of the Apple stuck in his Throat as part of his Punishment, and hence derived to his Posterity.

Pondo a Pound-weight. Joh. Rhodius writes, That of all the Roman Weights and Measures, a Pound was the chief and Standard of the Rest.

Poplitea Vena, a Vein that confilts of a double crural Branch, which being covered with Skin, reaches down the Back of the Leg even to the Heel.

Pori, Pores, are little unperceptible Holes in the Skin, through which Sweat and other vaporous Effluviums perspire through the Body.

Porocele

Porocele is a Rupture proceeding from callous Matter, or the Stone.

Poromihalus is a brawny piece of Fleih, or a

Stone protuberant in the Navel.

Porofis is the breeding of callous Matter.

Porotica are Medicines which by drying, thickening, and astringent Qualities turn part of the Nourishment into brawny callous Matter.

Porus bilarius, or Hepaticus, is a Channel which transmits the Bile from the Liver, by the common Ductus or Passage, into the Gut Duodenum, which Bile is segregated in the Liver, by the Intervention of some small Glandules.

Porrigo, vid. Furfurratio.

Porta Vena, vid. Vena.

Posca, vid. Oxycratum.

Postbrachiale, vid. Metaca pus.

Potio, vid. Hauftus.

Pracipitatio is a certain Subfiding and Revivifcence of very small Particles dissolved in a convenient Liquor, by the Infusion of another Liquor.

Pracordia are all the Entrails in the Cheft, or

Thorax.

Prafocatio Uterina, vid. Hysterica passio.

Praparantia Med. vid. Digerentia.

Praparantia vasa, the preparing Vessels, are Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes (which see;) so called by the Ancients, thinking that they prepared the Seed: The Vein has several Branches and Anastomoses; the Artery goes streight on, but for two, or at the most three Divisions, or Branches.

Praputium is the fore-Skin, also the Prominen-

cy of the Clytoris.

Prasepia the holes of either Jaw, wherein are contained the Teeth.

Preservatoria Indicatio is a way whereby we

prevent Diseases.

Pregma, vid. Bregma.

Presbytia is a dimness of Sight in things night at hand, tho a Man see tolerably well things at a distance: Usual with old Men.

Priapismus is a continual Erection of the Yard

without Lust: Also the Yard it felf.

Primores Demes the fore-Teeth, wherewith we chaw our Meat, and which we show in laughing.

Principes dies, vid. Critici dies.

Principia, vid. Elementa. Probole, vid. Apophisia.

Procatarctica is the pre-existent Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent; whether it be external or internal, as Anger, or Heat in the Air, which beget ill Juice in the Blood, and cause a Feaver.

Processarxis, the same.
Processus, vid. Apophysis.

Processias Peritonai are as it were two oblong Pipes or Channels, reaching to the Skin of the Cods through the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles, in which Productions, or Didymi, as the Ancients call'd them, the seminary Vessels descend and return towards the Stones they grow under and cover them.

Procidentia Ani, is a falling of the Gut Rectum by reason of too much looseness through the Fundament. procidenia meri, is a relaxing of the inner Tunick of the Vagina of the Womb, which falls
through the Privities, and was cut off by
Physicians: Formerly, and even still some think
the Womb may fall down, but the Ligaments
of the Womb hinder any such fall.

Procondyli are the Bones of the Fingers next

the back of the Hand.

Prodromus is a Disease that comes before a greater, as the straitness of the Breast predicts a Consumption, or the Rickets.

Productio, vid. Apophysis.

Prægumena is an antecedent internal Cause of a Disease in the Body occasioned by another, and so causing the Disease, that if it be taken away, the Disease may still continue; as a Pletbora, or ill Juice in the Blood, produced by an ill way of Diet, whence proceeds an Obstruction of Vessels and Passages, and a Constipation of the Entrails.

Prognosis & Signa prognostica are Signs whereby we know what will become of the Patient.

Projectura, vid. Apophysis.

Prolabia the outmost prominent parts of the Lips.

Prolapsus uteri, vid. Uteri prolapsus.

Prolepticus is a Disease always anticipating; so as if the Ague come to day at four of the Clock, then to Morrow one Hour sooner, and so on.

Prophasis is a Fore-knowledg in Diseases; also

an Occasion or antecedent Cause.

Prophylactica is a part of that part of Physick called Hygieina, (or what respects the Preservation

vation of Health) which gives notice of future but imminent Diseases.

Prophylaxis, the fame.

Propoma is a Drink made of Wine and Honey, or Sugar.

Propotisma is the taking a Dose.

Proprofis is the falling down of some part, as of the Eye, the Caule, &c.

Prospheromena are Meats or Medicines taken

inwardly.

Prosphysis is a Coalition, or growing together, as when two Fingers are connected to each other.

Prostate, Adstantes, or Corpora glandulosa, are two Glandules under the seminal Bladders, near the Passage of the Seed, which (as may be guessed) Lubricitates the common Passage of the Seed and Urine, and is a Vehicle to the seminal Matter, and are said to provoke the Titillation in Coition: Their Moisture being conveyed by certain little Tubes, which terminate in the Passage near where the Seed is ejected, is emitted at the same time with it: The Learned Bartholine has observed some such thing in Women.

Prostethis is the fore-side of the Breast; also a stelly part in the Hollows of the Feet and Hands, and betwixt the Fingers.

Proftess a part of Surgery which fills up what is wanting; as we see in hollow and fistulous Ulcers fill'd up with Flesh by Chirurgery.

Protopathia is a primary Disease, not caus'd

by another.

Protuberantia, vid. Apophysis.

Provocatorii Dies, fee Critici Dies, and Intercalares.

Pruna, see Carbunculus.

Pruritus, the Itch, is a dry Unevenness of the Skin caused by Saline fixed Particles, pricking the Skin, and kept in by others more retentive which cannot exhale.

Psammismus, a Bath of dry and warm Sand, wherewith the Feet of Men in the Dropfy are dryed.

Psammodea are sandy and gravelly Matter in

the Urine.

Psammos, a Gravel which breeds in Mens Bodies, and is voided in Fits of the Stone.

Pfilothron is a Medicine wherewith Hairs are either taken out of the Body, or thinned, if they

be extreme rough.

Ploas are Muscles of the Loins, which proceed from about the two lowermost Vertebres of the Thorax, and the three uppermost Vertebres of the Loins or Flank: They descend obliquely upon the Rotator minor of the Thigh, and bend the Thigh.

Psora is a wild Scab that makes the Skin

Scaly.

Psoriasis is a dry itching Scab of the Cods, which is often accompanied with an Exulceration.

Psorica are Medicines against the Scab.

Pforophthalmia is an itching Scab of the Eyes.

Psyltica are cooling Medicines.

Psydracia, according to Paulus and Alexander, are little Ulcers of the Skin of the Head, like those which are wont to burn the Skin. Cel Ms fays,

fays, they are an hard fort of Pustle something whitish, and acute, out of which is squeezed a moist Matter.

Psydraces, according to others, are little Puftles or Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, like Bubbles, by reason of the Winter cold.

Psylotbrum, see Psilotbron.

Ptarmica, or Sternuta loria, are those things which being endowed with a more piercing Acrimony than their Errhinaceous Medicines, do so extreamly irritate and shrivel up the Membranes of the Brain, that it sends forth the pituitous Humour at the Nostrils in an extraordinary Meafure.

Pterna, fee Calx.

Pterygium is the Wing or round Rising of the Nose or Eye, or the Process of the Bone Sphenoides which is like a Wing. Also a membranous Excrescence above the horney Tunic of the Eye, called Unguis and Ungula, growing for the most part from the inner corner towards the Apple of the Eye, and often obscuring it: Also the Nympha of a Womans secret Parts.

Pterygoides are the Processes and Muscles of

the Wedg-like Bone.

Pterystaphylini are Muscles of the peice of Flesh in the Roof of the Mouth called Gargareon, which proceed from the Wing-like Processes, and are terminated in the sides of the Uvula, or Gargareon.

Ptylosis is when the Brims of the Eye-lids being grown thick the Hairs of the Eye-Brows

fall off.

Ptisana, Ptisan, is a Decoction of Barley husked,

husked, Liquorish, Raisins.

Ptyalismus is a too great Spitting.

Ptyalon is Spit, or that Matter which is brought up from the Lungs by Coughing; for Saliva (which we English Spittle too) properly signifies the Moisture which is excerned by the Ductus Salivales.

Ptysma, see Ptyalon.

Pugillus is an handful of any Herbs. Others interpret it as much as may be taken up with

three Fingers.

Pulmones, the Lungs, are Organs of Respiration. The Famous Malpighius makes the Substance of the Lungs (excepting the Nerves, a few Vessels, and the Branches of the Wind-Pipe) to be nothing but an Heap of little Bladders, the contexture whereof is to ordered, that there's a Passage into them from the Wind-Pipe, and into one another; till they all open into the Membrane which clothes the Lungs. The use of the Lungs is to breathe withal, and to mix and accend the Blood with the Nitre they suck in.

Pulpa is the fleshy part of Fruits, Roots, or other Bodies, which is extracted by Infusion or Boyling, and passing through a Sive: As the Pulp of Tamarinds, Cassia, Althea, Dates, &c.

Pulsus, the Pulse, is the immediate Index of the Heart, by the mediation whereof the Blood is diffused through the whole Body, and is differently affected thereby according to the different Influx of the Animal Spirits; the Motion whereof is chiefly to be attributed to the circular and direct Fibres. Others affirm it to be the Dilatation and Contraction of the Heart and Blood.

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A Pulse is either natural or preternatural; of the former we have spoken already; the latter is such as is different according to the different Circumstances of the Fibres and Animal Spirits, to wit, strong, weak, swift, slow, equal, unequal, intermittent, &c.

Pulvilli, the same with Splenia.

Pulvis, see Species.

Punctum lachrymale, see Lachrymale punctum.

Functum saliens, in the growth of an Egg you fee a little Speck, or Cloud as it were, in the innermost Tunic of it, called Amnios, which growing gradually thicker, acquires a kind of slimy Matter, in the middle whereof you fee first this Punctum saliens (a little Speck that seems to leap;) afterward the rude Body of an Embrio, just like a shapeless kind of Maggot; which tends every Day more and more to Perfection.

Pupilla, or Pupula, is the opening of the Tunic of the Eye, called *Uvea* or Choroides; it is round in Man, and is wont to be contracted or dilated like a Muscle, according to the different

Influx of the Animal Spirits.

Pupula, see Pupilla.

Purgantia, Purging Medicines are those, which by reason of a peculiar disposition of their parts irritate the fleshy Fibres of the Ventricle, which become swoln and consequently contracted at the right end, so that the whole Substance of the Stomach is drawn up together and inclined towards the Pylorus, whence follows an Excretion downwards.

Purgatio, Purging, is an Excretory Motion quick and frequent, proceeding from a quick and orderly

orderlyContraction of the carneous Fibres of the Stomach and Intestines; whereby the Chyle, and Excrements, and corrupted Humors, either bred or sent there from other parts, are protruded from part to part, till they be quite excluded the Body.

Pus, fee Pyon.

Pustula, Pimples, are the Recrements of ill Blood that shoot forth in the Skin, and for want of Perspiration, or too viscous a Matter, stick

there and cause an unequal Surface.

Putrefactio Chymica, is the Dissolution of a concrete Body, by natural Rottenness, in a moist Heat which corrupts the very Substance of it, and penetrates its most intimate Parts.

Pyon, or Pus, is putrified Blood concocted in-

to white Matter.

Pycnosis, see Pycnotica. Pycnotica, see Incrassantia.

Pyelos, fee Choana.

Pylorus, or Janitor, is the right Orifice of the Ventricle, which fends the Meat out of the Stomach.

Pyofis is a Collection of Pus in any part of the

Body.

Pyramidales Musculi are placed in the Abdomen, and lye upon the lowest Tendons of the right Muscles. They are not parts of the right Muscles, as Vesalius and Columbus are of opinion, but distinct, as Falopius proves, tho with some pertinent some impertinent Arguments. The peculiar Membrane wherewith they are clothed, and the order of their Fibres, shew them to be different from the right Muscles. They proceed R 3 from

from the external Os Pubis, and the higher they climb the narrower they grow, and end about the Navel in the white Seam; sometimes they are wanting, or the left is less than the right, or the

right than the left.

Pyramidalia are Vessels which prepare the Seed, of which in their proper place. Also Muscles of the Nostrils and of the Abdomen called Pyramidales, or of a Pyramidical Figure. Also two Strings of Marrow about the Basis of the oblongated Marrow.

Pyretologia, is a Description of Fevers: Of

which Dr. Willis has writ most accurately.

Pyrotechnia, the same that Chymia.

Pyrotica, or Vrentia, are Medicines virtually hot, which being applied to Human Bodies, grow extreamly hot; because that having Particles and Pores so ordered, that Vapors and Humors infinuating into them, the subtileMatter finds such Passages, that it being moved extream violently, forces certain earthy, hard, and acute Particles, which slote in the Passages, upon the neighbouring parts with great Impetuosity, and so excites an Hear which corrupts, or changes differently, according to the diversity of its Motion, and the Particles which are moved. Such are things that cause Redness, that blister, that ripen or rot, that close up and bring Wounds to a Crust, and that pull Hairs out of the Body.

Fyulcus is an Instrument wherewith Pus, or

corrupted Matter, is evacuated.

Pyxis is the Cavity of the Hip-Bone, which is called Accrabulum.

Quadrans, Physitians reckon a Weight of three Ounces, that is the fourth part of a Roman Pound.

Qualitas is a Disposition or Contexture of little Particles, whence our Bodies may be any way denominated of such a Quality. Quality is manifest, hidden, poysonous, contagious, Pesti-

lent, &c.

Quartana febris intermittens, a Quartan Ague, which the Ancients called Saturn's Daughter. It is at this Day a Scandal to Physicians, because it is so hard to be cured by those who follow the old way. It is a preternatural Effervescence of the Blood, which attaques a Man every fourth Day, and then leaves him. It is caused by an acid austere Blood, and nutritious Juice hindred in its Assimilation.

Quartarium, the same that Quadrans.

Quid pro Quo is when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is substituted for another, which is not to be done without the consent of Physicians.

Quinta Effentia, see Esfentia quinta.

Quotidiana febris intermittens, an intermitting Quotidian Ague, is that which returns every Day, and proceeds from crude Blood and an ill Assimilation of Chyle.

R

Rabies Hydrophobica, see Hydrophobia.

Rachita and Rachiai are Muscles belonging to

the Back.

Rachitis, fee Rhachitis.

Radicales dies, see Critici dies.

Radius is the less Bone of the Cubit, called Focile minus; it is more oblique than the great Bone called Ulna, and is distant a little from it in the middle, where there occurs a small Ligament: Above the Ulna receives the Radius, and below the Radius receives it. The upper part of the Radius is jointed with the outward Process of the Arm by Diarthrosis (which see); the lower by way of Appendix with the wrist Bone at the middle Finger. Its upper end is small, and the lower thick. It is also the greater Bone of the Leg.

Ramex, see Hernia.

Ranula, see Hypoglossum.

Raphe, see Sutura.

Rarefacientia, rarifying Remedies, are such as by dissipating a little the Vapours and Humors make the Pores of Bodies larger.

Rasetta, the same that Carpus.

Raspatorium, or Scalprum Rasorium, is a Chirurgeons Instrument to scrape or shave filthy and scaly Bones with.

Rancedo, the same that Branchus.

Recidivus morbus, a Relapse, is when the morbishck Matter, that was left in the first Distemper, begins to work and ferment again.

Rectificatio is a repeated distillation of Liquors,

to exalt and purify them the more.

Reduvia is a certain light Cleft or Chap in the

Skin at the Roots of the Nails.

Refrigeratorium is a wooden Vessel, full of Water with a streight or spiral Pipe in it of Tin or Lead, which distilled Water is to slow through to cool it.

Regius morbus, see Icterus. Relaxantia, see Chalastica.

Relaxatio is a Dilatation of Parts or Vessels.

Reminiscentia, Remembrance, is a Perception whereby the Ideas of things before perceived, and impressed upon the Mind by Sensation or other Perception, are again offered and represented to the Soul, by the Mediation of Animal Spirits, in the common Sensory; either by their former Footsteps and Images impressed upon the Brain, or by some Words or other Signs which awakened and stirred them up. Or Reminiscence is an arbitrary drawing out of things, which were before impressed upon the Brain, for its own use.

Remissio Febrium, a remitting of Fevers, is a boyling down of hot and over-boyling Blood, which is Absolute in intermittent Fevers, and but Partial in continued ones.

Renes, the Reins or Kidneys; there are two of them in the Abdomen, placed under the Liver and Spleen; the right Kidney is lower in a Man than the left: They are chiefly made up of little Channels, or Conduits, which arise from the Glandules that lye about the Extremities of the Arteries, whence they receive the Serum, which passes on to the Caruncula Papillares, or little pieces of pappy Flesh, to the Pelvis, (or Basin) to the Ureters, the Bladder, and so out of Doors.

Renes succenturiati, see Capsula atrabilaria.

Repellentia are such things as by stopping the Heat and Assure of Humors, and by shutting up the Pores with their cold or binding Qualities, decrease the swelling of a part, and drive the

Humors another way.

Res naturales, Natural Things are three; Health, the Causes of Health, and its Effects. Others reckon seven, as the Elements, Temperaments, Humors, Spirits, Parts, Faculties, Actions; but Elements and Temperaments belong to natural Philosophy; Humors, Spirits and Parts are reckoned amongst the Causes of Health, which consist of a good Temperature and a due Conformation; Faculties and Actions are comprehended under the Effects of Health.

Res non naturales, Things that are not Natural are Six: Air, Meat and Drink, Motion and Rest, Sleep and Waking, the Affections of the Mind, Things that are let out of, and Things retained in the Body. They are so called, because that if they exceed their due Bounds, they often

occasion Diseases.

Res preter Naturam, things beside Nature are Diseases, their Causes, their Symptoms and Effects.

Refolventia, dissolving Remedies are such as are apt to dissipate or scatter Particles, that are driven into the Body or any part of it, with their own spirituous and sulphureous Particles.

Respiratio, Breathing, is an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Chest, whereby the nitrous Air is taken in by the Wind-Pipe for the accension of the Blood, and by and by is driven out again with other vaporous Essuviums. The Cause of Respiration does not seem to consist in the Dilatation and Contraction of the Thorax, as is commonly thought, but in the Contraction of the Tunic which covers the upper part of the Oesophagus and the Wind-Pipe as far as its Closest Recesses.

Rete mirabile, the wonderful Net, in the Brain, is so called by reason of its admirable Structure; it consists of several small Arteries; it is under the Basis of the Brain, and comprehends the pituitary Glandule, by the sides of the Bone Ophenoides: The Use of it is, that the Blood may cast off its serous parts into the pituitary Glandule, that it may afford siner and purer Spirits: Secondly, lest the Blood by rushing too suddenly upon the Brain, should in some measure suppress it; it is not so found in a Man and an Horse, which perform noble things.

Reticularis plexus, the same that Choroides.

Reticulum, the same that Omentum. Retiformis plexus, see Plexus retiformis.

Retiformis tunica is a certain Expansion of the inner Substance of the Optic Nerve in the Eye, which is to the Eye like a whited Wall in a dark Cham-

Chamber, which receives and represents the vifible Species that are let in by a hole in a darkened Room.

Retina tunica, see Retiformis and Amphible-

Stroides.

Retorta, a Retort, is a Chymical Vessel, made of Glass, Stone, or Iron; of a round Figure, to the side whereof there is fastened a bended, retorted, and hollow Beak or Nose, whereby the things that are to be distilled are put in and out.

Reverberatio chymica is a Burning, whereby Bodies are calcined by an actual Fire in a Furnace

called Reverberium.

Reverberium is a Chymical Oven or Furnace, wherein Bodies that are to be burned or distilled are calcined.

Revulsoria, V.S. is whereby the Blood that gushes upon one part is diverted a contrary way, by the opening of a Vein in a remote and con-

venient place.

Rhachitis is the Spinal Marrow, which fee in its proper place: Also a Disease common amongst the English, which is an unequal Nourishing of parts accompanied with Looseness of parts, Sostness, Weakness, Faintness, Drowzyness, a great swelling Head, with Leanness below the Head, with Protuberances about the Joints, Crookedness of Bones, Straitness of the Breast, Swelling of the Abdomen, Stretching of the Hypochondres, a Cough, &c. The English call it the Rickets: But because the occasion of it often lyes in the Spinal Marrow, the Famous Glisson calls it appositely enough Rhachitis.

Rhagades, the Latines say Soissura, Fissura, Rima, Chinks, Clefts, which as they happen in other parts of the Body, Hands, Feet, Lips, the entrance of the Womb; so they may happen in the Fundament, in the Extremity of the Gut Restum, and in the Sphincter or Muscle which closes the Fundament. Rhagades in the Fundament are certain oblong little Ulcers, without Swelling, like those which are sometimes occasioned in the Hands by great Cold. Some are superficial, others deep: Some are not hard nor callous, others are: Some are moist and send forth Matter, others dry and cancrous.

Rhegma is a Breaking or Bursting of any part, as of a Bone, the inner Rine of the Belly, the Eye, &c.

Rheuma, Rheum, is a Desluxion of Humor from the Head upon the parts beneath, as upon

the Eyes, or Nofe.

Rheumatismus is a wandring Pain in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Swelling, Inflammation, &c.

Rhexis, the same that Rhegma.

Rhinenchytes is a little Syringe to inject Medicines into the Nostrils.

Rhodinum is Rose-Vinegar, or any thing made of Roses.

Rhomboides is a pair of Muscles proceeding from the three lowermost Vertebres of the Neck, and as many upper Spinal Processes of the Vertebres of the Back: By and by they descend, and being sleshy at the beginning and end, go as far as the Basis of the Shoulder-

der-blade, which they move backward and ob-

Rhyptica are scouring Medicines which cleanse

away Filth.

Rhythmus is a certain proportion of Pulses, Time, Life, Age, &c.

Rhythidosis is a Wrinkling of any part.

Rigor is a Vibration and Concussion of the Skin and Muscles of the whole Body, accompanied with Chilness.

Rima pudendi, or Fissura magna, is so called, because it reaches from the lower part of the Os Pubis almost as far as the Fundament, so that the space betwixt the one and the other, which is called Perinaum, or Interforamineum, is scarce a Fingers breadth. By frequent Coition it grows larger. The use of it is for Generation, Excretion of Urine and other Excrements, and for the bearing of Young.

Risus Sardonius is a Contraction of each

law.

Rob, see Apochylisma.

Robub, the same.

Roriferus ductus, the same that Ductus chyli-

ferus.

Ros, in the account of the Ancients, was the first Moisture that falls from the Extremities of Vessels, and is dispersed upon the Substance of the Members. Ros, says Galen, is a third fort of Moisture whereby the parts of our Body are nourished, and is contained in all the parts of an Animal, like-a certain Dew sprinkled upon them: This is the Opinion of the Ancients.

Rofa, the same that Erysipelas.

Rostriformis processus, see Coracoides.

Rotator major & minor, are two Apophyses in the upper part of the Thigh-Bone, called Trichanteres, in which the Tendons of many Muscles are terminated.

Rotula, the same that Mola genu.

Rotula, see Tabella.

Rubrica, see Impetigo.

Rultatio, Belching, is a depraved Motion of the Stomach, occasioned by an Effervescence there, whereby Vapours and flatulent Matter are sent out at the Mouth. And it is either acid, or stinking, or savours like something burnt or roasted.

Ructus, fee Bombus and Ructatio.

Rugitus is an Effervescence of Chyle and Excrements in the Blood, whereby Wind and several other Motions are excited in the Guts, and rowl up and down the Excrements, when there's no easy Vent nor upwards nor downwards.

Ruptio, see Rhegma.

Ryas is a too plentiful and preternatural falling of Tears. C'Accus is the Gut called Restum.

Sacculus Chyliferus, or Roriferus, is the lower part of the Passage of the Chyle, into which are inserted all the Lacteal Veins of the second fort, and a great number of the Lymphatic Vessels.

Sacculus Cordis, fee Pericardium.

Sacculi Medicinales, are, when feveral Simples, according to the Nature of the Disease, are compounded and beaten together, and tied up in a little Bag, to be applyed to the part affected. The Bag is to be sewed or quilted down in several places, that the Ingredients run not altogether in a Lump.

Sacer Ignis, see Herpes Exedens. Sacer Morbus, see Epilepsia.

Sacrum Os, the Holy Bone, consists of the six lower Vertebres, to which are joyned the Ossa Coccygis, or Hip-Bones; in the hinder part of the Abdomen it makes that Cavity which is called Pelvis or the Bason.

Sagittalis Sutura, or Veruculata, is that Suture of the Scull, which begins at the Coronal or Crown Suture, and ends in the Lambdoidal Suture.

Saliva & Salivum, Spittle, is an insipid Liquor, which being separated in the Maxillar Glandules or Glandules of the Jaws, and by proper Passages slowing into the Mouth, serves to moissen its Mouth and Gullet, and assists to the chewing of Meat, and in some measure to the

the Digestion and Fermentation of it in the Sto-

Salivatio, Salivation, is an Evacuation of Spittle by Salivating Medicines, of which fort principally are Mercurial Preparations. Salivation is sometimes taken for a preternatural Increase of Spittle.

Salvatella, is that Vein which from the Veins of the Arm is terminated in the little Finger.

Sanguificatio, see Hamatosis.

Sangus, Blood, is a red florid Liquor contained in the Veins and Arteries, and confifts of all those parts of the Chyle which pass through the Papilla, the little soft risings of the Intestines. This is that which gives Nourishment, Life and Strength to all the parts of the Body. The Microscope discovers that the parts of the Blood are round or globular naturally, but that in Fevers 'tis full of Worms.

Sanies, is a thick and bloody Pus, or Matter.

Sanitas, see Hygieia. Sapa, see Apochylisma.

Saphana is the Vein of the Leg, or Crural Vein. Saphana is a dry Scurf in the Head, see Achor. Saponea is a Lambitive made of Almonds.

Sapor, fee Gustus.

Sarcocele is a Rupture, which confifts in a fleshy Excrescence of the Testicles.

Sarcoma is a fleshy Excrescence.

Sarcomphalum is a fleshy Excrescence of the Navel.

Sarcophagum, see Cathereticum.

Sarcosis, see Sarcoma.

Sarcotica are those Medicines which fill up

Wounds with Flesh, such as by their moderate Heat and cleansing qualities keep Wounds and Ulcers free from Filth and preserve the natural temper of the Parts, so that the Aliment easily supplies the Solution of the Parts.

Sare, fee Effere.

Satyriasis, sive Priapismus, is an immoderate desire of Venery, which upon Coition vanishes. Tis taken sometimes for the Leprosy, because in that Disease the Skin acquires the Roughness of a Satyr: 'Tis likewise used for the Swelling of the Glandules behind the Ears.

Satyriasmus, see Satyriasis.

Scabies, the Itch: 'Tis of two forts, moist and dry; the Moist is an inequality or roughness of the Skin with moist and purulent Pustles, accompanied with a constant Itching; the Dry Itch is fourfold Pruritin, Imperigo, Psora, and Lepra, which see.

Scalenum, is that pair of Muscles which extend the Neck. They are perforated to make way for the Veins and Arteries, and the Nerves of the hinder part of the Neck as they go to the Arm.

Scalpellum Umbilicarium, is the Knife with which the Midwife cuts off the Navels of Chil-

dren.

Scalprum Chirurgicum, a Lancet. Scalprum Rasorium, see Raspatorium.

Scamnum Hypocratis, Hypocrates's Bench, is an Instrument of fix Ells long, tis used in setting of Bones.

Scapha, is the Inner Rim of the Ear.

Scaphoides, is the Third Os Tarsi in the Foot, it is joyned to the Ancie-Bone and the three hinder

der Bones: 'Tis called also Os Naviculare from some resemblance it has of a Boat.

Scapula, see Homoplata.

Scarificatio, Scarification, 'tis an Incision of the Skin with a Pen-knife or Lancet: This is done either with or without Cupping-Glasses; without Cupping-Glasses if there be any Mortification or Gangrene, because the Separation is by all means to be hastned; with Cupping-Glasses, if there be a necessity of taking away Blood.

Sceletum, a Skeleton, is when the Bones are dryed and put together according to Art in their

natural Order and Polition.

Scelotyrbe, is a wandring Pain in the Legs, proceeding chiefly from the Scurvey. Hence the Water proper for this Distemper is called Aqua Scelotyrbitis.

Schesis, is the Disposition of the Body.

Schetica febris, is opposed to the Hectic Fever, because it is seated mostly in the Blood and is easily cured, but a Hectic Fever is fixed in the very Habit of the Body, and not to be removed without great difficulty.

Schisma, a Cut in any part either hard or fost.

Schiatica, see Arthritis. Schirrosis, see Schirrus.

Schirrus & Schirroma, is a hard, livid Swelling, that resists the touch and is without Pain., Scleriasis, is a Hardness of any part.

Scleroma, the fame.

Scleropthalmia is a hard Blearedness of the Eyes accompanied with Pain, a slow Motion of the Eyes, with redness and dryness of 'em.

Sclore

Sclerotica, fee Cornea.

Sclerotica, or hardning Medicines, are such as unite the parts more firmly amongst themselves, and that either by dissipating the thin and soft parts, or else sometimes by retaining them; the sirst by hardning the Matter into a Schirrus by too hot Medicines, the latter is done when the part affected acquires a Hardness by cooling and astringent Medicines, such are Sengreen, Nightshade, Porcelan, and Water-Lintels. Therefore these Sclerotic Medicines are either healing, or else cooling and astringent.

Scleruntica, the same with Sclerotica.

Scoliasis, is a Distortion of the Back-Bone to one or t'other side.

Scolopomacharion, is a Chirurgions Knife, with which Wounds of the Thorax are widened; 'tis used also in opening larger Swellings; as also

in opening the Abdomen.

Scorbutus, the Scurvy, is a Disease that is Epidemial to the Hollanders. The Symptoms of it are generally, livid Spots on the Hands and Feet, weakness of the Legs, stinking Breath, looseness of the Teeth, bleeding of the Gums, Convulsions, Pains, running Gout, Cholick, &c. This is of two kinds, either Salino-Sulphureus, when the Sulphur is predominant to Salt; or Sulphureo-Salinus, when the Salt is predominant to the Sulphur; this is likewise either in the Blood or nervous Juice.

Scriptulus, see Scrupulus.

Scotoma, the same with Scotomia.

Scotomia, Dizziness or Swimming of the Head, is when the Animal Spirits are so whirled about

that

that the External Objects feem to run round.

Scrobiculus Cordis, see Anticardium.

Scroptula, are preternatural hard Glandules, or preternatural Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears; they are contained in a pro-

per Tunic.

Scrotum, the Cod, is a Bag which contains the Testicles of the Male, it consists of a Skin sleshy Panniculus, the two Tunics Erythrois and Elythrois. In the middle of it is a Line extended in the length, which divides the right part from the lest. For more easy Distention or Contraction 'tis void of Fat.

Scrotum Cordis, see Pericardium.

Scrupulus, a Scruple, it is the third part of a Drachm and contains twenty Grains.

Scutiforme Os, see Mola Genu.

Scutiformis Cartilago, see Ensiformis.

Scutum, see Mola Genu.

Scybala, are Sheeps, or Goats, &c. Buttons, or Excrement.

Scypho, is the Infundibulum in the Brain: Likewife those Passages which convey the Spittle from the Os Cribriforme to the Pallat.

Sectio Casaria, see Hysteratomotocia.

Secundina, the Secundine, or After-Birth, are the three Membranes, Chorion, Alantois, and Amnion, which with the Placenta, are excluded after the Birth.

Sedimentum Urina, the Sediment of Urine, are parts of the nutritious Juice, which being separated from the Blood, with the Serum, because of their gravity, sink to the bottom of the Urine.

Sella

Sella Equina, seu Turcica, it is compounded of four Processes of the Bone Sphenoeides, or Wedg-like Bone; it contains the Pituitarian Glandule, and in Brutes the Rete Mirabile.

Sella Sphenoeidis, the same with Sella Equina.

Sella Turcica, the same. Semeiosis, see Diagnosis.

Semeiotica, is that part of Phylick which treats

of the Signs of Health and Sickness.

Semen, Seed, is a white, hot, spirituous, thick, clammy, saltish Humor, which is made out of the thinnest parts of the Blood in the Testicles and Epididymides, and by proper Passages is ejected into the Womb of the Female. There is also in the Female a Matter which is called Seed, which proceeds from the Prostates, and frequently in their Lechery is emitted forth: The use of this is to raise Titillation, and render the Coition more pleasant.

Semicupium, is a Bath in which the Patient is

only up to the Navel in Water.

Sensorium Commune, or the Seat of common Sense, is that part of the Brain in which the Nerves from the Organs of all the Senses are terminated, which is in the beginning of the Medulla Oblong at a.

Sensus, Sense, is when the Motion impressed by the outward Objects upon the Fibres of the Nerves is convey'd, by the help of the Animal Spirits in the Nerves, to the common Sensory

or Medulla Oblong at a.

Sephyros, is a hard Inflammation of the Womb. Septa, the fame with Septica.

Septica, sive Putrefacientia, are those things which

which by a malignant Heat and sharpness rot

and corrupt the Flesh.

Septum Lucidum, is a Partition, upon the account of its thinness Diaphanous, which distinguishes the Ventricles of the Brain.

Septum Transversum, see Diaphragma.

Serpigo, see Lichen. Serapium, see Syrupus.

Serra, a Saw.

Serum, is a watery, thin, yellowish, and saltish Humor, which consists chiefly of Water, with a moderate quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur: The Use of it is to be a Vehicle to the Blood.

Sesamoeidea Ossa, are 16, 19, 20, and sometimes more little Bones, so called from the likeness they have to Sesamum Seeds, which are found in the Joynts of the Hands and Feet.

Setaceum, is when the Skin of the Neck is taken up and run through with a Needle; and the Wound afterward kept open by Bristles, a Skean of Silk, &c. that so the ill Humors may vent themselves.

Sextans, is the fixth part of a Pound, contain-

ing two Ounces.

Sialismus, see Ptyalismus. Sialochus, see Ptyalismus. Sialon, see Sielos & Saliva.

Sideratio, see Spacelos.

Sief Album, fee Collyrium.

Sigmoides, are the Apophyses of the Bones, representing the Letter C of the ancient Greeks. Also the three Valves of the Great Artery that hinder the Blood from returning back to the Heart.

Signum Morbi, the Symptome of a Disease.
Siliqua, is half a Lupin, of which six weigh a
Scruple. This is to be understood of the Seed
contained in it.

Similares partes, Similar Parts, are fuch as are throughout of the same Nature and Texture.

Simplicia, Simples, are Medicines unmixt and

uncompounded.

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Sinapismus, is a Medicine applyed to the Head, and is prepared of Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, and Leven.

Sinciput, the sides of the Head.

Singultus, see Lygmus.

Sinus Meningis, are those Cavities which Galen calls the Ventricles of the Thick Membrane. The first and second, or the lateral Sinus's, are seated between the Brain and the Cerebellum, and end in the Vertebral Sinus's. The third begins from the Os Cribiforme, and ends in the middle of the former Sinus's. The fourth arises from the Pinealis Glandule, and ends in the middle of the The Infertion of these Sinus's is lateral Sinus's. called Torcular Herophili. The Sinus's after they have passed through the Skull, are partly continued with the Jugular Veins, and partly defcend through the whole length of the Spinal Marrow down to the Os Sacrum. The Use of them is to supply the place of Veins, for they convey the Blood from the Brain and Cerebellum, partly into the Jugular Veins, and partly into the Vertebral Sinus's.

Sinus Ossium, are those Cavities of the Bones which receive the Heads of other Bones.

Sircasis, is an Inflammation or rather great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes, occasion'd by the heat of the Sun: This is frequent in Children, because of the thinness of their Skulls.

Sirones, are a fort of Puftles which arise in the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet, and contain in them a very little fort of Worms or

Lice.

Sitis, Thirst, is a Defect of the Salival Juice which occasions the fancy and desire of Drink.

Solutio chymica, is a refolving any Body into its Chymical Principles; which are, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water and Earth.

Solutio continui, is a Dissolution of the Unity and Continuity of the Parts: As in Wounds, Ulcers,

Fractures, &c.

Somnambulo, see Noctambulo.

Somnifera, or Sleeping Medicines, are such which consisting of fætid Sulphureous parts, dissipate and extinguish the Animal Spirits, and hinder their increase, whence follows Sleep.

Somnus, Sleep, is a streightning of the Pores of the Brain, caused by the Rest of the Animal Spirits, by which means the outward Senses rest

from their Operations.

Somnolentia continua, is a constant Drouziness and Inclination to Sleep; this comes to pass when the Pores of the outward or Cortical Substance of the Brain are quite closed up by, some viscous Matter, so that the Animal Spirits cannot freely pass.

Spagyrica Medecina, see Hermetica.

Sparadrapum, is a piece of Linnen ting'd of both sides, either with a thick Ointment, or Plaister,

Plaister, and is made this way; after you have melted your Ointment, or Plaister, dip your Linnen in it; extend it and keep it for use.

Sora, fee Effere.

Sparganum, see Fascia.

Sparganosis, is a Distention of the Breasts, occasioned by too much Milk.

Spasma, see Spasmns.

Spasmodica, are Medicines against Convulsions.

Spasmologia, is a Treatise of Convulsions.

Spasmus, is any Convulsive Motion. Cardan makes two forts of Convulsive Affections, viz. Tetanus and Spasmus; by the former he understands a constant Contraction, whereby the Member becomes rigid and inflexible; by the latter he understands sudden Concussions and Motions, which cease and return alternately.

Spatha, is an oblong Instrument, broad at the lower end: Its Use is to take up Conserves and

Electuaries without fouling the Hands.

Spathomela, is an oblong Instrument, made of Silver or Iron, which Chirurgions and Apothecaries use.

Species, or Pouders, are those Simples which are designed to make Compounds with. So Species of Treacle are those Ingredients of which Treacle is compounded: By the same Name are called the Species of ordinary Decoctions. This Name is chiefly given to some Aromatick and Purging Pouders: Perhaps because heretofore they were made up into Electuaries, Bolus's, &c.

Specifica Medicamenta, are those Medicines which have a peculiar Virtue against some one Disease.

Specillum, a Probe.

Speculum lucidum, see Septum Lucidum.

Speculum Oculi, the Apple or Pupil of the Eye: fee Aranea Tunica Oculi.

Speculum Oris, see Dilatatorium.

Spermatica Partes, are those Arteries and Veins which bring the Blood to and convey it from the Testicles: Likewise those Vessels through which the Seed passes: Likewise all whitish parts of the Body, which because of their whiteness were anciently thought to be made of the Seed: Of this fort are Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Grissles, &c.

Spermatocele, a Rupture caused by the Contraction of the Vessel which ejects the Seed, and its falling down into the Scrotum.

Sphacelodes, like to the Apoplexy.

Sphacelus, is a sudden Extinction of Life and Sense in every part.

Sphagitides, are the Jugular Veinsin the Neck.

Sphenoeides, see Sphenois.

Sphenois, see Os Cuneiforme.

Sphenopharyngaus, is a pair of Muscles arising from the Sinus of the inner Wing of the Os Cuneiforme, or Wedg-like Bone, and going obliquely downward, is extended into the sides of the Gullet; it dilates the Gullet.

Sphineter, is a Muscle that contracts the Gullet,

Anus, Bladder, &c.

Sphygmica, is that part of Phylick which treats of Pulses.

Sphyg-

Sphygmus, the Pulse.

Spina Dorsi are the hinder Prominences of the Vertebra's.

Spina Vento sa, is an Ulceration in which the Bones are eaten by a malignant Humor without any pain of the Periostium, or Membrane that covers the Bone, after that a Swelling being risen without any Pain, the part affected is quite eaten out with the Ulcer, from whence frequently follows a necessity of Amputation.

Spinalis medalla, see Medulla Spinalis.

Spiritus, Spirits, are reckon'd of three forts. the Animal Spirits in the Brain, the Vital in the Heart, the Natural in the Liver; but late Authors diffinguish 'em only into two kinds, the Animal in the Brain, the Vital and Natural (which are accounted the fame) in the Mass of Blood. The Animal Spirits are a very thin Liquor, which distilling from the Blood in the outward or Cortical Substance of the Brain, are by the proper Ferment of the Brain exalted into Spirits, and thence through the Medullar Substance of the Brain, the Corpus Callosum, and Medulla Oblongata, are derived into the Nerves and Spinal Marrow, and in them perform all the Actions of Sense and Motion. The Vital or Natural Spirits, are the fubtilest parts of the Blood which actuate and ferment it, and make it fit for Nonrishment.

Splanchnica, are Medicines proper against Diseases of the Intestines.

Splanchnon, see Intestina.

Splen, five Lien, the Spleen, is a Receptacle for the Salt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that that there, by the affiffance of the Animal Spirits, it may be volatiliz'd, and returning again into the Blood may concur to its farther Fermentation. The Spleen confifts of a great number of little Bladders, between which the Glandules are scatter'd up and down and supply the place of Veins: The Spleen has likewise an Artery, Nerves, and Lymphatick Vessels, first discovered by Fr. Ruisch. It's very like the Sole of the Foot, and in Cows is exactly like a Beeves Tongue.

Splenia, are Bolfters made of Linnen, three, four, or five times doubled, even to the thickness of the Spleen, they are used upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures. The Figure is three-fold according to the manner of Application, viz. at length, obliquely, or transversely: They are

called also Plumaccoti and Plagule.

Splenica, Splenical Medicines, are fuch as by attenuating and volatilizing the groffer parts, remove the Distempers and Obstructions of the

Spleen.

er Vertebra's of the Neck, and partly from the points of five of the upper Vertebra's of the Thorax; the Fibres of these Muscles tend obliquely, and are fastned to the hinder part of the Head: The Use of 'em is to draw the Head backward.

Spongoeidea Offa, fee Cribroformia.

Sporadici morbi, are those Diseases which (disferent in Nature) seize several People at the same time, and in the same Countrey.

Sputum, a Liquor thicker than ordinary Spittle.

Squammosa Suturia, see Lepidoides.

Stagma

Stagma, are Juices of Plants mixt together in order to Distillation.

Stalagma, is that which is distilled from the

Staltica, see Sarcotica.

Stapes, see Incus. Staphyle, see Cion.

Staphyloma, is a Disease of the Eye; in which the two Tunics of the Eye Cornea and Uvea, being broken, fall outward in the shape of a Grape.

Status Morbi, see Acme.

Steatocele, is a Rupture or Tumor in the Scro-

tum of a Fatty or Suet-like Consistence.

Steatoma, is a preternatural Swelling, which consists of a Matter almost like Suet, of the same Colour throughout, soft, and tho not easily yielding to the touch, yet suddenly returns, the Fingers removed, to its proper shape and bigness.

Stegnosis, is a Constriction and stopping up of

the Pores.

Stegnotica, see Astringentia.

Stercus, is that Excrement which is voided by Stool; it consists of those parts of the Aliment and Bile which is unfit for Nourishment.

Sterilitas, see Agonia:

Stermam Os, the Breast-Bone, is joyn'd to the Ribs in the foremost part of the Breast; it consists of 3 or 4 Bones, and frequently in those that are come to ripeness of Age grows into one Bone; to this is joyned in the lower part of it the Cartilago Ensistemis.

Sternohyoides, is that pair of Muscles which from the uppermost part of the Breast-Bone, goes outwards and ascends up to the Basis of the Os Hyoeides.

Sterno-

Sternothuroeides, is a pair of Muscles of the Cartilago Scutiformis which draw it downward; this arises from the uppermost and inward part of the Breast-Bone, and is inserted into the lower side

of the Cartilago Ensiformis.

Sternutatio, Sneezing, is a forcible driving out of the Head some sharp Matter which vellicates and disturbs the Nerves and Fibres: 'Tis defin'd likewise an involuntary Motion of the Brain, which also contracts the Muscles of the Thorax and Abdomen, to the intent that the Matter which vellicates the Nostrils and Brain may be driven out.

Stigma, a Scar.

Stoma, the Mouth, as also the Mouths of any Vessels.

Stomachus, is properly the left Orifice of the Ventricle, or Stomach, by which Meats are received into it. To this part descend Nerves from the par Vagum, and intercostal Nerves, and are mix'd and woven with one another.

Strabilismus, see Strabismus.

Strabismus, Squinting, is occasioned by the Relaxation, Contraction, Distorsion, too great Length, or too great Shortness of the Muscles which move the Eye.

Strabositas, see Strabismus.

Sternutatorium, sive Sternutamentum, a Sneezing. Medicine, or Snuff.

Stillicidium Urina, see Stranguria.

Stranguria, the Strangury, is a difficulty of Urine, when the Urine comes away by Drops only, accompanied with a constant Inclination of making Water.

Strati-

Stretificatio, is a corroding of Metals by corrolive Pouders. The Operation is performed in this manner: Put first in the bottom of the Crucible some of the corroding Pouder; then some of the Metal you are to corrode beaten into thin Plates; then some of the Pouders, and upon them some more Plates of your Metal, and so on till the Crucible be full; then make Ignemote, or a Fire round your Crucible to the top, or else place it in a Reverbatory, according as the Operation shall require.

Siruma; fee Scrophula.

Stryphna, see Astringentia.

Stupefacientia, see Narcotica.

Stopeas seu Stupa, is a piece of Linnen dipt in a Liquor, and applied to the part affected.

Stupor, Numnels.

Hyoeides which draw upwards: They arise from the ontward Appendix of the Os Styliforme, and are extended to the Horns or Points of the Os Hyoeides.

Styloglossim, is that pair of Muscles which lift up the Tongue; they arise from the Appendix of the Os Styliforme, and are inserted about the

middle of the Tongue.

Styloeides, are Processes of Bone fashioned backward like a Pencil, fastened into the Basis of

the Skull it felf.

Stratt

Stylopharyngaus, is a pair of Muscles that dilate the Gullet, descending from an Appendix of a Bone in fashion of a Pencil, and which reaches the sides of the Gullet. Stymma, is that thick Mais which remains after the steeping of Flowers, Herbs, &c. and pressing out their Oil.

Styptica, fee Astringentia.

Subcartilageneum, see Hypocondrium.

Subeth Avicenna, see Coma.

Sublimatio, is a dry Extract, confisting of the more subtile parts raised above the Mass, and sticking to the Sides and Neck of the Vessel.

Sublaxatio, a diflocation, or putting out of

Joint.

Subsidentia, see Sedimentum.

Succago, see Apochylisma.

Succedaneum, see Antiballomenon.

Succenturiati Renes, see Capsula atrabilaria. Succus Pancreaticus, see Ductus Pancreaticus.

Sudamina, are little Pimples in the Skin, like Millet Grains; this is frequent in Children and Youths, especially those that are of a hot Temper, and use much Exercise: They break out in the Neck, Shoulders, Breast, Arms and Thighs, and mostly about the Privities.

Sudationes, the fame with Sudamina.

Sudor, Sweat, is a watry Humor which confifts of Water chiefly with a moderate quantity of Salt and Sulphur: This is driven through the Pores of the Skin by the Heat and Fermentation of the Blood, and fometimes by its Weakness and Colliquation.

Sudorifera, see Hydrotica.

Suffimentum, the same with Sufficus.

Sufficus, is a thickish Powder, prepar'd of odoriferous Plants, Gums, &c. which thrown upon Coals produces a pleasant Smell.

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Suffocatio Uterina, see Hysterica passio.

Suffumigium, see Suffitus.

Suffusio, see Hypochyma & Cataracta.

Sugillata, see Enchymoma. Sugillatio, see Enchymoma.

Summitates, the tops of Herbs-

Supercilium, see Cilium.

Superfectatio, is when after one Conception another succeeds, so that both are in the Womb together: Sennerus makes mention of frequent Cases of this Nature.

Superpurgatio, see Hypercatharsis.

Supplantalia, are Plaisters applyed to the Feet; these for the most part are made of Leven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Sope, Gun-Powder, &c.

Suppositorium, a Suppository, it is compounded

of Honey, Salt, and Purging Powders.

Suppuratio, see Abscessus.

Sura, the same with Os Fibula,

Sutura Office, a Suture is the Juncture of Bones (10f the Scull) like the Teeth of Saws

meeting together.

Sutura, is a Connexion of the Sides or Lips of a Wound: This is of two forts, Actual, which is done with a Needle of a triangular point, a Pipe, or Cane, and waxed Thread, first in the middle of the Wound you must sew it together with a double Thread, and having made a knot, cut it off; the rest of the Wound must be sewed up with a single Thread; care must be taken that the Stitches are not set too wide, nor too close, especially not too close, that there may be room for any corrupt Matter bred in the Wound to work out: The other sort of Suture is much like

the way that Skinners use to sew Skins together; this is proper in Wounds of the Intestines, and

in Cuts of the Veins and Arteries.

Sycosis, is an Excrescence of the Flesh about the Fundament. 'Tis also an Ulcer so called from the resemblance of a Fig; this is of two kinds, one hard and round; the other soft and that: Out of the hard issues a very small quantity of glutinous Matter; out of the Moist proceeds a greater quantity, and of an ill Smell: These Ulcers grow in those patts only which are covered with Hair; the hard and round chiefly in the Beard, the moist for the most part in the Scalp.

Syderatio, fee Apoplexia.

Symbebecota, are Accidents which happen to those that are well, to distinguish em from Symptoms which happen in Diseases.

Symmetria, is a good Temper.

Sympasma, see Phanigmus.

Sympepsis, is a Coction of those Humors which

are growing into an Imposthume.

Symphysis, is the Joining of two Bones of which neither has a proper distinct Motion: This is either without any Medium, or else with it, as with a Cartilage or Grisle, a Ligament or Flesh.

Symptoma, is a preternatural Disposition of the Body occasioned by some Disease: This is either a Disease caused by another Disease; or else the Cause of a Disease proceeding from another Disease; or else simply a Symptome: This last is either some Action of the Body hindred or disturb'd, some fault of the Excrement, or change of the natural Temper.

Syn-

Synactica, are Medicines that contract any part.

Synaitia, see Continens caufa.

Synanche, is a fort of Squinancy, which quite ftops the Breath; or a preternatural Inflammation of the Muscles of the Jaws.

Synarthrofis, is a joyning of Bones by a

Grisle.

Synch ndrosis, is the joyning of Bones by a Grille.

Synchysis, is a preternatural Confusion of the

Blood or Humors in the Eye.

Syncope, is a fudden Proltration or Swouning with a very weak or no Pulse, and a Depravation of Sense and Motion.

Syncritica, are relaxing Medicines.

Syndesmus, see Ligamentum.

Syndrome, is a Concurrence of feveral Symptoms in the same Disease.

Synedrenonta, are common Symptoms which accompany the Disease; and yet neither flow from the Nature of the Disease, nor are necessary Concomitants of it; but do notwithstanding signify the Greatness, Continuance, &c. of the Disease.

Synocha, is a continued intermitting Fever; this lasts for many days with a great Heat, sometimes Putrefaction of the Blood: It is either quotidian, tertian, or quartan.

Synochos, is a continued Fever without any Intermission or Abatement of the Heat, which continues for many days: This is either Simple,

or accompanied with Putrefaction.

Syntasis, is a preternatural Distention of the parts.

Synteretica, is that part of Physick which

gives Rules for the Preservation of Health.

Syntexis, is a Confumption and Colliquation of the Body, in which first the Flesh is wasted, and afterward the Substance of the more solid parts.

Synthesis, is either the Frame and Structure of the whole Body; or more strictly the Compo-

fure of the Bones.

Synulotica, see Cicatrifantia.

Syringa, a Syringe, is an Instrument which is used in injecting Liquors into the Fundament, Womb, Ears, &c.

Syringomata, are Chirurgions Knives which

they open Fistula's with.

Syringotomia, is the Incision of the Fistula.

Syringotomus, the same.

Syrupus, Syrup.

Sysarcosis, is the connexion of Bones by Flesh.

Sylygia, is the Natural Temper. Systema, the same that Synthesis.

Systole, is the Contraction of the Ventricles of the Heart, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery.

Tabella, is a folid Medicine taken inwardly, made of Powder, and three or four times as much Sugar, dissolved in a convenient Liquor, boiled to the Consistence of a Syrup, and made into little round Cakes upon a Marble-Stone.

Tabes, see Atrophia.

Tabes dorfalis, a Confumption in the spinal Marrow, most incident to Lechers, and fresh Bride-grooms; they are without a Fever, eat well, and melt or confume away: If you ask one in this Difease an account of himself, he will tell you, that there feem fo many Pifmires to fall from his Head down upon his spinal Marrow; when he eafes Nature either by Urine or Stool, there flows thin liquid Seed plentifully; nor can he generate, but when he fleeps, whether it be with his Wife or no; he has lascivious Dreams, When he goes or runs any way, but especially up a steep place, he grows weak and short breathed, his Head is heavy, and his Earstingle: So in progress of Time being taken with violent Fevers; he dies of a Fever called Lipyria, wherein the external Parts are cold, and the internal burn at the fame time.

Tabula, see Tabella & Morsuli.

Tabum, is a thin fort of Matter that comes.

from an ill Ulcer.

Tactus, the Touch, is a Sense whereby the tactile Qualities of Bodies are offered to the common Sensory (and there perceived) by the

the different motion of Nerves diffused through the whole Body, the Skin being intermediate: Or Touch is the Sense of a thing touched, offered to the common Sensory by the Nerves, the Skin being intermediate, and there perceived.

Talpa, is a Tumor, so called, because that as a Mole (in Latine Talpa) creeps under ground; so this feeds upon the Scull under the Skin: It may be referred to the Species of Atheromas; which see.

Talparia, the same that Talpa.

Talus, see Astragalus.

Taraxis, is a Perturbation of the Humours

of the Eye, the Stomach, or the Entrails.

Tarsus, is a cartilaginous Extremity of the Eye-lids, whence the Hairs spring, called Cilium. Also eight backward Bones of the Foot, ordered like Grates.

Tecmarsis, is a Conjecture at Diseases.

Telephium, is the same Ulcer with Chironia, which see; it is so called from Telephus, who was a long time troubled with this Disease.

Temperamentum, Temperament, is a Quality that results from the Union and Mixture of Ele-

ments : See Crasis.

Temperies, see Crasis.

Tempus, the Temple, is a lateral part of the Scull in the middle betwixt the Ears and Eyes, where Cephalick Plaisters are applied for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ach.

Tendo, a Tendon, is a fimilar nervous part annexed to Muscles and Bones, whereby the voluntary Motion of the Members is chiefly

T 4 perfor-

performed: The generality of Chirurgeons fcarce ever diftinguish betwixt a Tendon and a Nerve.

Tenesmus, Tenasmus, is a continual Desire of going to Stool, yet attended with an Inability of doing any thing, but bloody slimy Matter.

Tentigo, see Priapismus. Terebrum, see Modiolus.

Teredum, the same that Caries.

Teretrum, see Modiolus. Tergum, see Dorsum.

Terminthus, is a swelling in the Thighs with a black Pimple at the top, as big as the Fruit of the Turpentine-tree.

Terra morina, is the earthy part that remains after Elixivation, destitute of all active esficaci-

ous Qualities.

Tertiana Febris intermittens, a Tertian Ague, is an Effervescence of the Blood every third day, which with its various Symptoms, comes exactly at a set time. The Cause of it is Nitro-sulphureous Blood; and it is either a true Tertian or a spurious.

Testes Muliebres, see Orchis.

Testes viriles, Mens Testicles, consist of several small Vessels wherein the Seed is generated: It is covered on the out-side with several Tunicks.

Testes Cerebri, are two backward Prominences of the Brain, called Testes, from the likeness they have to Testicles: They are bigger in Men than in Brutes.

Testudo Cerebri, See Fornix.

Testudo, is a soft, large Swelling, or not very hard, in the Head, broad, in form of an Arch or Tortoise, from which Resemblance it takes its Name. At the beginning it grows like a Chest-nut, afterwards like an Egg, wherein is contained a soft Matter clothed with a certain Tunick (whence some refer this sort of Tumour to Meliceres, which see) which sticks so close to the Scull, that many times it infects and

corrupts it.

Tetanus, is a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. The Cause of it is, sometimes a Relaxation or Palfy in some other Muscles, which when they are relaxed, the opposite Muscles act too strongly, so that they draw the part wholly to themselves, which ought to consist as it were in an Aquilibrium betwixt both: Yet sometimes such a permanent Contraction may proceed, from the Tendons being loaded and obstructed with serous Matter, which thereupon grow rigid and stiff: This Distemper is frequent in the Scurvies, that the Patient can extend neither Joint nor Limb: The Tendons in the Back are sometimes contracted into a round globular Form, which by reason of fuch an Afflux of Humours upon them, draw the Bones out of their due place, and cause an hunched Back, or a stooping and bending of it: It is usually distinguished into Universal, of which there are three forts, Emprofthotonos, Opifthotonos, and Tetanos, properly fo called; and Particular, which respects a certain Member, or a particular Toint.

Tetrapharmacum, is a Medicine confisting of four Ingredients, as Unquentum Basilianm.

Theorema, fee Theoria. Theoretica, fee Theoria.

Theoria, is the speculative part of Physick; whence Theorema, a Speculation, and Theoretica, those things which belong to the speculative part of Physick.

Therapeutica, is that part of Physick which

delivers the Method of Healing.

Theriaca, Triacle, is a Medicine that expels Poylon.

Therioma, is a wild cruel Ulcer, like Carcinoma, which fee.

Therma, are natural Baths.

Thermantica, are healing Medicines.

Therminthus, see Terminthus.

Thermomethron, is natural Heat, which is perceived by the Pulses.

Thlipsis, is a Compression of Vessels.

Thorax, or medius Venter, the Chest, is all that Cavity which is circumscribed above by the Neck-bones, below by the Diaphragme, before by the Breast-bone, behind by the Back-bones, on the sides by the Ribs; it is of an Oval Figure, contains the Heart and Lungs, and is covered on the inside with a Membrane called Pleura. Hippocrates and Aristotle took all that space from the Neck-bone to the very Secrets, both the middle and lowermost Cavity, for the Thorax.

Therexis, is the drinking of a generous Wine,

which warms the Breaft.

Thrombus, is the Coagulation of Blood or Milk into Clots or Clusters.

Thymiama, see Suffitus.

Thymus, is a Glandule in the Throat, which feparates the watery Humour, called Lympha, from the Blood, and empties it by the Lymphatick Vessels. It is also a sleshy Tumour that hangs upon the Body like a Wart, of a Colour like the Flower of Time, whence it has its Name.

Thyroarytanoides, is a pair of Muscles that proceed from the Cartilage called Scutiformis, and extending themselves forward to the Sides of the Arytanoides (the sourth and sifth part of the Larynx) serve to contract and close the opening

of the Larynx.

Thyroidea Glandula, are two, of a viscous, solid, bloody Substance, wonderfully adorned with Vessels of all sorts, and hard Membranes, almost of the bigness and shape of an Hen's Egg, situate about the lower seat of the Larynx, at the sides of the Cartilages of the Thorax, Cricoides, and some first rings of the Wind-Pipe, upon which Parts they immediately lye; yet so as they may be easily separated, unless where they stick something obstinately, about the beginning and the end; Nature has placed them in those parts, that they may warm them when cold, receive supersuous Moisture, and contribute to the Ornament of the Neck.

Thyroides, is the Cartilage, called Scutiformis, of the Larynx: Also the Hole of the Os pubis.

Tibia, the Leg, is the part betwixt the Knee and the Ancle. It confifts of two Bones: One outward.

ontward, called Focile minus; another Inward and larger, which has usurped the Name of the whole, and is called Tibia, Focile majus others call it, & Canna major. The upper end has a Process which is received by a Cavity in the Thigh, and two oblong Cavities to admit the Heads of the Thigh-bone, the Depth of which Cavities is encreased by a Cartilage that is annexed thereunto by Ligaments: This Cartilage is movable, foft, flippery, moistened with an unctuous Humour, thick in its Circumference, and fmaller towards the Center, whence it is called Limata, made like an Half-moon; there are rugged sharp Ligaments before, which Encrease the Lunary Cartilages. The fore part, which is acute and long, is called Spina: There is below a prominent and gibbous Process in the inner side, nigh the Foot, and is called Malleolus externus; one of the Ankle-bones.

Tinttura, a Tincture, or Elixir, is the Extraction of the Colour, Quality, and Strength of

any thing.

Tinea, if running Sores in the Head full of little Holes, called Achores, continue long, or be too flowly or ill cured, they grow into Tineas, crusty stinking Illcers of the Head, which gnaw and consume its Skin; therefore it is defervedly reckoned amongst the Diseases of Children, but when they are a little grown; for the Adult Persons are sometimes troubled with this Disease, yet they contracted the Rudiments and Seeds of it in their Infancy. It is called Tinea, which signifies a Moth, from those little Worms which eat and consume Clothes; because

cause those Ulcers prey upon the Skin of the Head, as those Animals upon Clothes. What the Greeks called this Distemper is not so obvious.

Timitus Aurium, is a certain Buzzing or tingling in the Ears, proceeding from Obstruction, or something that irritates the Ear, whereby the Air that is shut up is continually moved by the beating of the Arteries, and the Drum of the Ear is lightly verberated, whence arises a Buzzing and Noise.

Tometica, the same that Attenuantia. Tomotocia, the same that Hysterotomia.

Tonica, are those things which being externally applied to and rubb'd into the Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

Tonotica, the same that Tonica. Tonicus, the same that Tetanus.

Tonfilla, see Paristhmia.

Tophus, is a stony Concretion in any part.
Topica, are Medicines applied outwardly, as a Plaister, Cataplasm, &c.

Topinaria, the same that Talpa.

Torcular Herophili, is that place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are joyned.

Tormina alvi, the same that Colica Passio.

Toxica, are poyfonous Medicaments, wherewith Barbarians use to anoint their Arrows.

Trachea, the same that aspera Arteria.

Trachoma, is a Scab, or Asperity of the inner

part of the Eye-lid.

Tragea, differ not from Powders, but that the Ingredients whereof they are prepared, are

not beat so small: And they are applied externally to the Body, either put to or resolved into Smoak, or they are put into a Linnen Bag, and then into Wine or other Liquor, that they may communicate their Strength and Qualities to it. Yet sometimes they are compounded of some fort of Antidotes, or Counter-poisons, and other odoriferous things, and of simple Medicines reduced into a Powder, with an Addition of Sugar. In the making these, they commonly take one Ounce of Sugar to every Dram of Ingredient, especially those which are bitter and unpleasant.

Tragema, the fame that Tragea.

Tragus, is the extream Brim of the Ear.

fault in pronouncing the Letters L and R.

Trauma, see Troma.

Traumatica, are those things, which being taken in Decoctions and Potions, setch the serous and sharp Humours out of the Body, and so attenuate the Blood, that it may be conveniently driven to the wounded, broken, or bruifed parts.

Tramor fee Tromos.

Trepanum, the fame that Modiolus.

Triangulare officulum, the triangular little Bone, is that which is placed betwixt the Suture called Lambdoides, and another called Sagittalis; which they say conduces too to the Falling-Sickness.

Trichiafis, the fame that Phalangosis: Also hairy Urine, such as by reason of pituitous Hu-

mours Hairs feem to fwim in.

7 ...

Tricongius, is a Measure that contains eighteen Sextaries, a Sextary being about a Pint and an half.

Triens, is the Third part of a physical Pound, containing three Ounces.

Tripfis, is Contrition, or Contusion.

Trismus, is the grinding of the Teeth, or a Convulsion of a Muscle of the Temples, whereby the Teeth gnash whether one will or no.

Tritaophyes, is an Ague that comes every

Third day.

Tritous, the same that Febris Tertiana inter-

Trituratio, is a Pounding, whereby Medicines are reduced to Powder, that they may be the better mixed.

Trochanter, the same that Rotator.

Trochisci, Trochies, are round marked things made of Pouders, mixed with viscous Extracts and made up into Paste, and then into round little Bodies, which are to be dried up in the Shade: They are called also Pastilli.

Trochlea, the same that Bathmis.

Trochlearis, is the upper, or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye.

Troma, is a Wound from an external Cause.

Trombosis, is a Goagulation of Milk or Blood in Human Bodies.

Tromos, is a Trembling, or a Depravation of the voluntary Motion of Members.

Trysmus, see Trismus.

Tube Fallopiane, are two slender Passages, proceeding from the Womb, which when they are a little removed from it, grow gradually wider; they

they have large Holes or Orifices, which almost lye shut, the extream Edges falling stat; yet if they be diligently opened and dilated, they represent the extream Orifice of a brazen Pipe. Their Use is to receive the Eggs from the Testicles and carry them into the Womb, according to the excellent R. de Graaf. the Truth whereof is evident from the Inspection of Rabits dissected.

Tubercula, the same that Phymata.

Tulus, the same that Callus.

Tumor, Swelling, is when the parts of humane Bodies are enlarged and extended beyond their due Proportion, so that they cannot perform their Operations.

Tunica, the same that Membrana.

Tunica retiformis, see Retina and Amphibles-

Turunda, the same that Turundula.

Turundula, signifies a Tent put into Wounds or Ulcers.

Tuffis, a Cough, is a vehement Efflation of the Breast, whereby that which is offensive to the Organs of Breathing is expelled by the Force of the Air.

Tympanias, the same that Tympanites.

Tympanites, Tympanias, Aqua intercus sicca, a Tympany, is a fixed, constant, equable, hard, resisting Tumour of the Abdomen, which, being beat, sounds: It proceeds from a stretching Instantion of the parts, and of the membranaceous Bowels, whose Fibres are too much swoln with Animal Spirits, and hindred from receeding by the nervous Juice which obstructs the Passage;

Passage; to which Distemper there is consequently added, as the Complement of all, an abundance of statulent Matter in the places that

are empty.

Tympanum, the Drum of the Ear, is a small, thin, orbicular, transparent Membrane, stretched over the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear, which contains the natural congenite Air: Its Use is Hearing. There is also a Cavity in the Ear, called Concha.

Typhodes, is a symptomatical, continued, burning Fever; as if it were from the Inflammation

of the Bowels.

Typhomania, is a Delirium with a Phrenfy; and a Lethargy.

Typhonia, the same.

Typus, or Periodus and Circuitus, is an Order of Fevers, confifting of Intention and Remillion, or encreasing and decreasing.

Tyria, the fame that Ophiasis:

Tyroides, see Thyroides.

Tyrosis, is when Milk which is eaten curdles into a Substance like Cheese.

Vacuate

V.

7 Acuatio, see Evacuatio.

Vacui dies, are those Days wherein an imperfect and ill Criss frequently happens; and those are 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18. to which some add, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39. these are called medicinal Days, because Medi-

cines may be given on them.

Wagina uteri, it is called also Matrix, Uteri Ostium, Uteri Cervix, is that Passage in which a
Man's Yard is sheathed as it were in Coition;
it is placed in the Hypogastrium, and is of an oblong Figure, and of different Magnitude according to the Age of the Woman, and her Use of
Men; its upper part is as thick as the breadth of
a Straw, but the lower twice or thrice as thick
again: It is about as broad as the Gut Rectum,
nervous and wrinkled within: It is perforated
with a great many little Pores, especially in
the lower part, about the end of the urinary
Passage.

Vaginalis tunica, see Elythroides.

Valetudo, is either a good or ill Disposition of

the Parts of the Body.

Valvula, are little thin Membranes in Vessels or Fibres, like Folding-doors as it were; they have received different Names, according to the Diversity of their Figuration, as Sigmoides, like the Letter Sigma, Semilunares, like an Halfmoon, &c. They are found in Veins, Arteries, Lymphatick and Lacteal Vessels, and in musculous Fibres, which were first discovered by our Curio-

Curiofity, and of which we have discoursed in a particular Tract: The Use of them is to hipder the Blood and other Liquors, from return-

ing the fame way they came.

Valvula, Valves, are also found in the Intestines, in the small and great Guts, especially in the Jejunum, and about the beginning of the Ileum, which are called Semi-circular from their These Valves or Folds grow more and more oblique by little and little the nearer you come to the Ileum, and at the beginning of the Heum they are less oblique than farther on. In like manner near the end of the Jejunum, they are gradually more and more distant from one another; and so in the Ileum too. At the beginning and in the middle of the Jejunum, they are scarce distant half a Thumbs breadth; in the Ileum a whole Thumbs breadth and more. They yield a little if thrust with your Finger, and move here and there: At the beginning of the Colon there is a fleshy and circular Valve, besides several others in that Gut. The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle distributed, the adjacent Parts be cherished with Heat, and lastly, that it ascends not again.

Vaporarium, is when the Patient does not sit in Liquor, but receives Vapours through an Hole, under which there is placed a Pot full of apposite and boyling hot Ingredients, which cooling,

frelh Matter is added.

Varicosum corpus, is that Contexture of Spermatick Vessels which enters the Testicles.

Variola, the small Pox, confills in a contagious Diforder of the Blood, contracted from the Air, or otherwise; accompanied with a continued wandring Fever, which fometimes increases, sometimes decreases, with a Pain in the Head and Loins, Anixety and Inquietude, and with a breaking forth of Pimples or Wheals. which swell and suppurate. The famous Willis attributes the Cause of this Distemper to some filthy and fermentative Matter, which is communicated to the Faim, together with the Nourishment, from the Womb; but how this can hold in Adult Persons, whose Blood has undergone fo many Alterations, I could never vet understand from his Writings. It seems rather to confist in a depraved Temperature of Air, with a peculiar Disposition of the Blood and the nervous Juice towards this Distemper. This poyfonous Quality of the Air first infects the nervous Juice (whence proceeds the Pain of the Head and Loins) wherewith the Blood boils and ferments, and parts into little Pieces or Clots, which in the Course of Circulation flick to the outward Parts, and to the inner Vifcera too; after a while they grow ripe and fuppurate.

Varix, see Cirsos.
Varus, see Jonthus.
Vas breve, see Breve vas.

Vasa, the Vessels, are Cavities through which the Liquors of the Body pass, as a Vein, an Artery, lymphatick Vessels, the Dustus that conveys the Chyle, and those of the Spittle. Vafa lastea, the Milky Vessels, in the Mesentery, they which reach from the Guts, especially the small Guts, to the Glandules in the Mesentery, are said to be of the First sort; and they which reach from those Glandules to the Bag that carries the Chyle, are of the Second sort. Their Use is to convey the Chyle from the Guts to the little Bag that holds the Chyle, and thence to the Dustus, which conveys it along the Thorax. Asellius was the first who discovered them, and the dextrous F. Ruischius afterwards discovered Valves in them.

Vasa Lymphatica, see Vene Lymphatica.

Vena, a Vein, the Species of them are the Vena cava, the Vena porta, the lymphatick and milky Veins. Arteries are sometimes taken for Veins. They consist of four Tunicks, a nervous, a glandulous, a muscular, and a membranaceous one. The Branches of the Vena cava above the Heart, are called Jugular Veins, which go towards the Head; they which go towards the Arms, are called Axillary; that about the Heart Coronary; in the Lungs Pulmonary; in the Liver Hepatick, or Liver-Vein; in the Diaphragme Phrenica; in the Thighs Crural; in the Reins Emulgent; and so from its various Ramification, it is variously denominated.

Vena porta, is only in the Abdomen, and extends its Roots to the Liver, Spleen, Ventricle, Mefentery, Intestines, Pancreas, Cawl, &c. The Office of the Vena cava and porta, is, to convey the Blood that is more than what serves for Nourishment, to the Liver, or Heart, or Lungs.

Vena Lymphatica, the Lymphatick Veins, receive the Lympha from the conglobated Glandules, and discharge themselves either into the Sanguinary Veins, or into the Receptacle of the Chyle.

Vena lactea, see Vasa lactea.

Vena settio, is the Opening of a Vein, which is either for Evacuation, or to derive the Blood to another part, &c. In Bleeding respect must always be had to the Strength of the Person. There never ought to be taken away above a Pound; but the better way is, to take away first fix or eight Ounces, and if Occasion require, to repeat the Operation. A Vein is to be cut according to the length of the Fibres, and not Accross or Traverse.

Veneris OEstrum, the same that Clitoris.

Venter infimus, see Hypogastrium.

Ventosa, see Cucurbitula. Ventres, see Cavitates.

Bowel in the Abdomen, under the Diaphragme, betwixt the Liver and the Spleen, confifting of four Tunicks; a nervous, fibrous, glandulous, and membranous one: It has two Orifices, one on the Right-hand, called Pylorus or Janitor, whereat the Meat is fent out into the Guts; another on the Left-hand, at which the Meat enters: Its Office is to concoct or ferment the Meat; it is called also Stomachus and Agualiculus.

Ventriculi cerebri, the Ventricles of the Brain, are four; the Use of them is to receive the serous Humours, and to bring them by the Pelvis

mammillares by the Os cribriforme to the Noftrils. They are nothing but Complications of the Brain, which happened there as 'twere

by accident.

Ventriculi cordis, the Ventricles of the Heart, are two; the first or Right Ventricle receives the Blood from the Vena cava, and sends it to the Lungs; the Lest receives the Blood from the Lungs, and sends it through the whole Body by the Arteria Aorta: In the Systole or Contraction of the Ventricles the Blood is sent out: In the Diastole or Dilatation it is let into the Heart: Yet others explain it on the contrary, because they understand not Greek.

Vermes, see Lumbrici.

Vermiformis processus, is the Prominence of the Cerebellum, so called from its shape.

Vertebra, see Spondylus. Vertigo, see Scotomia.

Verruca, Warts, are a fort of Tubercula; they are called also Porri, because if you look into the tops of them, they seem to resemble the Capillaments, or little Threds of Onyons: They are an hard, high, callous, little Tuberculum, or Swelling, which break out of the Skin, and breed in any part of the Body.

Vertex, the Crown of the Head, is the gibbous middle part of the fore and back part of

the Head.

Vesica, the Bladder, is an hollow membranaceous Part, wherein any Liquor that is to be excerned, is contained; as the Bladder that contains the Urine, the Gall, the Seed.

V 4

Vesica, destillatoria, is a Brazen or Copper Vessel, which contains any thing that is to be destilled.

Vesicatoria, are Medicines which act upon and rarify the Spirits and serous Particles, gather them betwixt the Skin and Curicula, the thin fine Skin, and consequently separate them, and raise little Bladers full of serous Matter.

Vesicula fellis, see Folliculus fellis.

Wespertitionum ala, Bats Wings, are two broad membranous Ligaments, on each side one, wherewith the bottom of the Womb is loosely tied to the Bones of the Flank. Aretaus likens them to Bats-wings.

Veternus, see Lethargus. Vibex, see Enchymoma.

Victus ratio, is a way Living, whereby Health is preferved, and Difeases repelled by things convenient: It consists in the Use of things called non Naturales, not natural (which see in their place;) and it is in Diseases threefold, thick, moderate, thin; the thin is again either simply thin, more thin, or the thinnest of all.

Vigilia, Waking, is an Agitation and Expanfion of animal Spirits in the Pores of the Brain, whereby the Motions of Objects are easily represented to the common Sensory by the external Organs; which Spirits if they be too much expanded and agitated, they cause an obstinate long Wakening.

Vigor Morbi, see Acme.

Vinum Cos, is a Wine of good Colour, Smell, and Taste.

Vinum Hypocraticum, is a Wine wherein Sugar and Spices have been infused, and is afterwards itrained through a Bag, which they call Manica Hypocratis, which see.

Vinum Medicatum, is a Wine wherein Medicines have been infused for the use of fick

People.

Virga, fee Penis.

Virginale clauftrum, fee Hymen.

Viscera, are Organs contained in the three great Cavities of the Body: They are called alfo Exta and Intervanea.

Visus, Sight, is a Sence whereby Light and Colours, are perceived from the Motion of fubtile Matter upon the Tunica retina of the

Eye.

Vitalis facultas, the Vital Faculty, is an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed, whether we defign it or no; such are the Motions of the Heart, Respiration, Nutrition, &c. It depends chiefly upon the Cerebellum. It is the same with Natural Faculty, tho the Ancients distinguished them, placing the Natural in the Liver, and the vital in the Heart.

Vitalis Indicatio, is a way whereby Strength and Vigor are continually renewed and pre-

served.

Vitiligo, a fort of Leprofy; there are Three kinds of them. Alphus where the Colour is white, fomething rough, and not continued, like fo many Drops here and there; but sometimes it spreads broader, and with some Intermissions. Melas differs in Colour, because it is black, and like a Shade; in the rest they agree. Leuce has some-

fomething like Alphus, but it is whiter, and descends deeper, and in it the Hairs are white, and like Down: All these spread, but in some quicker, in others slower.

Vitreus Humor fee Humores Oculi.

Ulceratio, see Exulceratio.

Ulcus, an Uncer, is a Solution of the Comingum, proceeding from a confuming Matter, in the foft parts of the Body, and attended with a Di-

minution of Magnitude.

Ulna, or Focile majur, is the greater Bone betwixt the Arm and the Wrift, which is jointed upward with the Shoulder by Ginglimus (which fee,) and therefore it has there both Processes and Cavities: Two obling Processes, and as it were triangular, and rugged, that the Ligaments may knit it strongly. The fore-most and upper-most is less, and goes into the Cavity of the Shoulder: The backward Process is thicker and larger, ends in an obtuse Angle, and enters the hinder Cavity of the Shoulder: the Latines call it Gibberus: In the middle of these there's a great Cavity like a Semicircle. It has yet another external lateral Cavity for the Head of the Radius, or leffer Bone of the Cubit; it is joynted at the lower end with the Wrist, both by a Cartilage in the middle. and by an acute Process, and therefore called Scylvides (or like a sharp-pointed Pen used in Writing-Tables) whence there arifes a Ligament, which fastens the Cubit and the Joynt of the Wrist together.

Clemelia, is a Soundness of the whole Body.

Ombilicus, the Navel, is a Boss in the middle of the Abdamen, to which the Navel-string in a Fatus is joined, which is cut off after Delivery.

Uncia, an Ounce, is the Twelfth part of a

Physicians Pound, containing eight Drams.

Undimia, the same that Oedema.

Unguentum, an Ointment, is a Medicine outwardly applied, of a Confistence something thicker than a Linimentum: It is called also

Unguen.

Unguis, a Nail, is a similar, flexible, white, and hard part, which defends the Fingers from external Injuries, and in some measure adorns them. The root of it is joined to a certain Ligament, and by reason of the neighbouring Tendons it becomes fensible: They feem to be made of a Collection of very little Pipes, which adhere extreamly thick to one onother, and shoot out into length. Where they begin, there you find certain nervous Fibres like fo many fmall Nipples lengthened, the lengthened parts whereof are feen as far as the Nail: If they be forcibly torn off, they leave divers Holes, fo that the Horney Substance of the Nails looks like a Net. Under the Nails there is a pappy fort of Body, which has its Vellels of Excretion. The Apices, or tops of the Nails, are they which grow beyond the Flesh; the Parts which are cut, are called the Segmina, the parings of the Nails, the parts under the Nails, are the neumla. the hidden parts; the White femilunar part next the Root, is the Rife of the Nail; the very beginnings that grow into the Skin, are called the

the Roots of the Nails; the Sides, the Clefts; the white Spots, Nubecula, little Clouds, &c.

Ungula, is a fort of hooked Instrument to

draw a dead Fatus out of the Womb.

Ungula Oculi, the same that Pterygium.

Vola, is the Palm of the Hand; also the Cavity of the Foot.

Volatica, the fame that Lichen,

Volsella, or Vulsella, is an Instrument to pull up Hairs with by the Root, Tweezers: Or a Chyrurgions little Tongs, which are of different shape according to the Diversity of their Use.

Volunius, fee Ileon and Chordapfus.

Nomica, is a fault in the Lungs, from Heterogeneous Blood, which being lodged perhaps in one of the little Bladdery Cells there, occalions neither a Fever nor a Cough; but afterward when it is encreased, it oppresses the neighbouring Sanguiserous Vessels, and impregnates the Blood as it passes along with its Essurance viums; whereupon there succeeds a small Fever, accompanied with Inquietude and Leanness; at last when it is sull grown and concocted into Matter, it makes a Nest as it were and lodges there.

Vomitorium, is a Medicine taken inwardly, made of Emeticks, or things that provoke Vo-

miting, infused, dissolved, or decocted.

Vomitus, a Vomiting, is a violent and inverse Motion of the Ventricle, wherein its fleshy Fibres being irritated, and contracted towards the left Orifice, send out at the Mouth whatsoever is contained in the Stomach.

Urachus

Urachus is the urinary Passage in Fains's, reaching from the Bladder to the Membrane called Allanitodes; which after the Fains is born becomes like a Ligament, and is that which suspends the Bladder; it is joyned with the Navel and the bottom of the Bladder.

Uranismus, the same that Palatum.

Urentia, see Pyrotica.

Which proceeds from both Reins, and opens between the Membranes of the Bladder, by which the Urine passes from the Reins to the Bladder:

Celsus calls it the White Vein.

Whereby the Urine is discharged at the Yard in Man, and in like manner in Women: It serves also for the Ejection of Seed. The seminal little Bladders, empty themselves into it by two Holes at the beginning of it, when there is occasion; which Bladders or Vessels are surrounded with glandulous Prostates, perforated with several Holes; to which there is a little peice of Flesh affixed.

Urinaria Fistula, the same that Urethra.

Uretica, the same that Disretica.

Urina, See Uron.

Vrocrisis, the same that Vrocritica.

Urocriterium, is a Judgment upon Urine.

Urocritica, are Signs which are observed from Urines.

Uromantia, see Urocriterium.

Oromantis, is one who can divine something from Urines.

Uron

Oron, Urina, Lotium, is a ferous Excrement conveyed from the Blood, that palles the Reins by the Ureters to the Bladder, and fo is excerned when occasion requires: It consilts of much Salt, a little Sulphur, of Earth and Spirit.

Uroscopia, is the Inspection of Urine. Uteri osculum, see Osculum uteri.

Uteri Procidentia, see Procidentia nteri.

Ufnea, is Moss which grows upon Bones or

Ced in a Woman's Abdomen, which is divided into the Bottom, the Neck, and the Sheath: It has two broad Ligaments, and two round: It is of a nervous and fibrous Substance; and is of different Thickness according to the difference of Age, and time of going with Child. At the bottom within, there is a Cavity whence the Gourses flow, wherein likewise Generation and Conception are made: Before it is the Bladder; behind it is the Gut Restum.

Vulneratia; see Traumatica!

Vulnas a Wound, is a Solution of the Continuumu with some external instrument. It is different, as well according to the place or part whence it is inslicted, as upon a Nerve, or the Flesh, as according to the Instrument which inslicts it; so that if it be done by a sharp keen Instrument, it is called Section Incisio, cutting or Incision; if by pricking, 'tis called Punctura or Punctio.

Vulfatha See Volfella

200

Vulva, is a Woman's secret Parts: See Gun-

Ovula, see Cion.

Ovea Membrana, or Choroides, is almost alltogether Continuous on the inside to the Tunica. Scelerotis; it is persorated in the fore part, and leaves a space for the Apple of the Eye, which may be contracted or dilated.

X.

X Erophthalmia, is a dry Bleardness or Blood-shot of the Eyes.

Xerotes, is a dry Disposition of Body.

Xiphoides, is the pointed Cartilage of the Breast.

Xyster, is an Instrument to shave and scrape Bones with.

Z

Zirbus with the Arabians, is the same that Omentum the Cawl.

Zone, is that part of the Body where we are begirt; also a fort of Herpes called Holy-fire.

Zoogonia, is a Generation of perfect Animals born alive.

Zootomia, is an artificial Dissection of Animals.

Zotica

Zotica, is the vital Faculty.

Zygoma, is the jugal Bone about the Tem-

ples.

Zymoma, is a Ferment, as the nitrous Air, the Watery Juice in the Mouth, the acide Liquor in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, &c. od lo sty Zymofis, fee Fermentatio.

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These Books fold by John Gellibrand, at the Golden Ball in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

plants, is the pointed Cartilage of the

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